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Growing Cucumbers

Practical Suggestions for the Raising of a Profitable Crop--Not "Hard" on the Soil, but it Must be Fertile

Editor RURAL WORLD: Cucumbers or pickles are quite profitable to grow, provided you are so situated that you can dispose of the crop. To do so requires a location somewhere near either a good-sized town or a salting station.

They are a crop that will do well on a variety of soils if weather conditions are favorable. If planted on sand that is inclined to be light and

less the land in the meantime has received a heavy application of stable manure or commercial fertilizer. Clover sod plowed early, worked down and dragged occasionally before planting, makes a good seed bed. Timothy sod handled in the same way is also suitable, provided that it is not too badly infested with cutworms. In fact, any ground for cucumbers should be plowed early and kept well

erod about an inch deep and the seed planted on top of it.

Unless manure is to be used in the hill, a corn marker with teeth six feet apart is all that is necessary to make the rows. Mark one way and plant four feet apart in the row, estimating the distance. When manure is used in the hill mark in the same way but the rows will have to be furrowed out with a walking plow. Throw a forkful of manure in the furrow about every four feet, cover with a hoe after you have packed the manure with your feet or the hoe. The hills may be made as early as convenient but in working the ground after they are made, the furrows should not be filled, as that would obliterate them.

When a large acreage is grown, the practice is to double furrow the row, that is, plow a "dead" furrow every

bother, air-slaked lime dusted upon the plants will act more or less as a repellent. Last year I sprayed with arsenate of lead, six pounds to 50 gallons of water. I do not know whether it poisoned any of the beetles, as I could not find any dead ones, but it did act as a repellent.

Cucumbers should be cultivated to keep the weeds down and to maintain a dust mulch. It is not best to work too close to the hills with the cultivator so they will require one or two hand hoeings to break the crust and kill any weeds that may be in the hill.

Picking will begin the latter part of July or the first of August, depending upon the time of planting and also upon the thriftiness of the vines. The first two or three pickings will hardly pay for the trouble of gathering, but it is necessary for the good of the vines to remove them. The fewer the pickles that are allowed to become full grown, the better will the vines bear. In ordinary growing weather the vines should be gone over every other day. If the weather is cool three days may intervene between pickings.

From the time the blossom withers till the pickle becomes "dill" size requires from a week to ten days, so if none of the half-grown pickles were over-looked it would be necessary to pick only about once a week. It is impossible, however, at any one time to get all the pickles that are large enough. This necessitates picking more often than once a week. One man should be able to do the picking on one acre of vines.

It is not necessary, as some will tell you, to cut the pickles from the vines with part of the stem left on. Nor is it necessary to dispose of them the same day as picked. If put in a cool place shortly after gathering and not allowed to heat they will keep fresh for two or three days and even longer, so that it is feasible to market two pickings at one time.

If you sell direct to the consumer the pickles should be sorted into four or five sizes. When the crop is contracted to be delivered at a salting station it is customary to sort into three sizes, known as "cukes," "dills" and "mediums." The mediums bring the best price per hundred weight, while the "cukes" are not accepted at the station, so the grower feeds them or disposes of them as he is able.

The White Spine is a good variety to grow when the crop is to be retailed. When the crop is contracted the pickling company usually reserves the right to name the variety.

Some growers will tell you that cucumbers should be planted at a certain "time of the moon," but they are not all agreed as to when that time is. I think the time is from May 20 to June 20, provided you have your ground in the best possible condition. If you haven't, wait a few days longer and get it in such shape.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.



LAKE PARK, NEVADA, MO.

also deficient in humus the yield will be shortened if the rainfall is below normal during August and September. If planted on heavy clay they are apt to suffer in a wet year from the ground becoming hard and baked, caused by trampling it while picking the pickles. A clay loam that is well supplied with humus provides the proper conditions. If it is tile-drained so much the better, for at picking time you must get on the ground to pick no matter how wet the soil is.

Cucumbers are not "hard" on the ground, yet for them to do well the soil should be quite rich. On the average land they should not follow beets, cabbages, potatoes or oats un-

worked till planting time. Such handling destroys weed seedlings and conserves moisture which enables the seed to germinate, no matter how dry the weather may be when the seed is planted.

For fertilizer I prefer partially rotted stable manure that contains but little litter. If used it should be spread broadcast and plowed under, or if scarce, it may be put in the hill. If I had to depend upon commercial fertilizers I should drill broadcast muriate of potash and acid-phosphate as soon as possible after plowing. At planting time I would drop a single handful of nitrate of soda on each hill. This should be cov-

ered about an inch deep and the seed planted on top of it. Unless manure is to be used in the hill, a corn marker with teeth six feet apart is all that is necessary to make the rows. Mark one way and plant four feet apart in the row, estimating the distance. When manure is used in the hill mark in the same way but the rows will have to be furrowed out with a walking plow. Throw a forkful of manure in the furrow about every four feet, cover with a hoe after you have packed the manure with your feet or the hoe. The hills may be made as early as convenient but in working the ground after they are made, the furrows should not be filled, as that would obliterate them.

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C. D. Lyon, Rt. Georgetown, Ohio.

Horticulture

GINSENG.

By C. D. Lyon.

We have a letter from Dixon, Ill., asking about where to buy ginseng seed, and for information in regard to its culture, and am unable to answer either query.

Some years ago we spent two days in one of the places where ginseng had been taken up as a business enterprise, and from the information we got there, their business had never paid any one excepting the promoters of it.

The last quotations of seed we have seen, was \$4.50 per hundred, and as these seed are very uncertain as to germination such prices make the establishment of a ginseng plantation a pretty costly matter.

M. D. L. Berry, Georgetown, Ohio, has a small patch, and has made a little money out of it. He might be able to tell you where to buy seed, but, in our opinion, the same amount of time and labor spent at any regular crop will pay our reader better than ginseng will.

A POTATO UPLIFT MOVEMENT.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The potato industry of the United States, while a very considerable one, is by no means so important as the extent and population of the country would seem to justify. The present average production of potatoes per acre in the United States is less than half that of either Great Britain or Germany. When the total average annual crop is compared with that of Germany it is found that we produce but a trifle over one bushel for every five produced by the German farmer. It is eminently fitting that the American farmer should inquire why the German empire with an area of 208,670 square miles and a population of approximately 65,000,000 people should produce nearly five times as many bushels of potatoes as the United States with an area exclusive of Alaska of 2,970,230 square miles and a population of about 90,000,000 of people.

How do the German people dispose of such quantities of potatoes? This is a question to which the American farmer has as yet given too little consideration, but it is one which from now on should seriously engage his attention. Briefly summed up it might be stated that the German potato crop is, on the average, disposed of about as follows: 28 per cent is used for table purposes; 40 per cent is converted into stock foods; 12 per cent is used for seed purposes, and the remaining 4 per cent is converted into starch, 6 per cent alcohol and 10 per cent decay. Certain quantities are, of course, exported to other countries where prices are sufficiently high to make such disposal more profitable than for industrial purposes.

What becomes of the American crop is a comparatively simple proposition; about 87 per cent is used for table purposes; 12 per cent for seed and 1 per cent or less is devoted to starch manufacture or is fed to stock. Generally speaking that which is not used for table purposes or for seed

represents the culls, and diseased stock.

Under existing conditions our present potato supply is a fluctuating one, and in consequence the prices received by the producer and paid by the consumer varies very widely. In a normal growing season throughout the United States the production is ample for table purposes and prices are moderate. In an unfavorable season the crop is not sufficient to meet the market demands and the price is high. In Germany, on the other hand, a short crop simply means that the table stock is supplied from the 40 per cent which is ordinarily converted into stock food, hence there is no wide variation in prices as in this country where no such reserve supply is available.

Can potatoes be profitably grown in this country for industrial purposes? How can we avoid seasons of abundance and seasons of scarcity with their consequent price fluctuations? These are questions which are national in scope and of nation-wide economic importance. They can only be successfully handled through state and local associations acting in co-operation with a national organization. To meet such a situation "The National Potato Association of America" has recently been organized. The present officers of this association are as follows: President, W. A. Martin, Houlton, Maine; vice-president, E. H. Grubb, Carbondale, Colorado; secretary-treasurer, William Stuart, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The object of the association as set forth in the constitution are to bring together for mutual co-operation and co-ordination of effort all agencies interested in the production, transportation, distribution and utilization of potatoes, and the promotion of the potato industry in all its phases.

WM. STUART.

THOROUGH SPRAYING NEEDED TO INSURE SOUND APPLES.

If sound apples, free from worms or scab, are desired it is necessary to spray orchards thoroughly with proper materials and at the proper time, declares Prof. J. G. Moore of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. In Wisconsin, the codling moth, which produces wormy apples, and the apple scab, are most likely to cause trouble. By combining a poison with bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur spray, one may spray for both these pests at the same time.

Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving 3 pounds of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water and carefully slacking 4 pounds of lime in another 25 gallons of water, then mixing the two solutions to make 50 gallons of material. The lime-sulphur spray is prepared by putting one gallon of commercial lime sulphur in 30 gallons of water. Add two or three pounds of lead arsenate to every 50 gallons of either of the two spray materials or else one-half pound of paris green to 50 gallons of the bordeaux mixture.

The first application should be made when the buds begin to show. Immediately after the blossoms fall, spray again, making sure that the material is forced into the cup at the blossom end, as 90 per cent of the first brood of codling moth enter the fruit at this point. This the most important spraying of all. A third spraying, about 10 days later, will kill late worms and at the same time tend to keep apple scab in check. In wet seasons favorable to the growth of fungi, at least one or two late sprayings for apple scab must be given. These may be without the poison. An application for the second brood of



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codling moth should be made between July 15 and 30, using either paris green or arsenate of lead.

For the ordinary farm orchard a good hand pump, a lead of spray hose 25 to 40 feet long, a bamboo extension rod, and good nozzles are necessary. The nozzles should produce a fine mist so as to cover the tree completely with a fine film of spray material. It will be found very convenient to provide a nozzle with a curved connection to allow the spray to be more easily thrown in different directions.

For bulletins giving more complete directions, address the College of Agriculture.

The Apiary

QUEENS BY MAIL.

"I expect to rear queens for sale this coming season. Please tell us how many bees to put in with any queen as escorts. What should be their ages?"

In mailing queens it is important to use the right number of bees of the proper age. For very hot weather, and with the destination to be in the middle and southern states, I have found that eight bees do best during the last half of June and the months of July and August, while for the northern part of the United States and Canada generally use ten.

Three or four times during each week the cages in which they were packed should be either thrown about the room or left in an old sack made of leather, and the sack tossed about, something after the manner in which

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we had seen the mails thrown off fast-running trains.

As to the age of the bees which are to accompany queens while in transit, the younger the bees are which have had a cleansing flight the better.

Some queen-breeders say that we should never put in a bee that has stung us, as it will soon die and is quite likely to get stuck fast in the entrance to the food-chamber. I used to think so myself; but finding that it was not the easiest job to get a bee out again which had left its sting in my finger when closing the entrance to the cage, I wrote to a party in Texas, to which such a cage was going, to inform me on arrival if there were any dead bees in the cage. In due time he replied that every bee was alive and "smart as a cricket."—G. M. Doolittle, Borodino, N. Y., in "Gleanings."

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The Poultry Yard

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FREE RANGE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Free range has its merits and its demerits. To quickly grow young stock there is nothing better; for practical poultry farming—raising eggs and table poultry—it is not advisable.

The young, growing chick, needs a variety of food and it requires exercise. When it can have a combination of both the food is properly assimilated, and the seeds, the bugs, the worms, and the tender grass found on the range grow bone, muscle and feather. The little fellows are on a romp the live long day, and at night their crops are packed hard with the variety they have gathered on their travels; the violent exercise puts them to sleep, and nature gradually digests the food.

The consequence is they grow like weeds. Late-hatched chicks given free range soon forge ahead of their older brothers that from the start have been kept in small, barren enclosures.

Some years ago the writer visited the famous Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass., which at that time was the home for prize-winning Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins. To our surprise we learned that nearly all the birds on this farm were hatched and reared during summer. We saw July-hatched Brahmas and even September-hatched Cochins, and the latter as large as the former. We were then informed by the manager that all the Madison Square Garden winners were hatched in July. To the writer it was a revelation. Who ever before heard of hatching Asiatics during the hot months? Yet here we had the example. What was their secret? Shade and free range.

But when it comes to hens, we find that for successful egg farming, or market poultry, limited areas are more profitable. If the hens are provided with proper food and care, they will give larger egg yields when confined to runs than if running at large, and besides, there will be no danger of hidden nests and loss of eggs.

Experiments made with table poultry also strongly favor more or less confinement. If fed on meat-producing foods the carcasses of yarded poultry are not only more attractive in appearance, but the flavor is superior.

In free range poultry we find toughened sinews, meat more or less tough, and lacking in juiciness.

It is for this reason that epicures prefer poultry from the yards of expert poultrymen rather than "country chickens," or "farm-raised poultry."

MICHAEL K. BOYER.

Hammonton, N. J.

ADVICE TO POULTRY RAISERS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As a large percentage of poultry is still hatched under the hens, despite the great increase in the use of incubators, the following advice may be of value to some of your readers:

Always pick out a quiet hen when you get ready to set the eggs. A nervous hen is likely to break up the eggs and will not make a very good mother. Never set a hen when she first shows signs of brooding. Try her out a few days on some imitation eggs and see that she means business; then place the eggs you want to hatch under her. It requires little more time to care for half a dozen hens than it does for one, so it would not be a bad idea to set several at the same time. In this way the chicks from two hens can be given to one. This plan will also enable you to

double up the fertile eggs after the infertile ones have been tested out, and resetting some of the hens. The brooding hens can be moved to new locations if necessary; but this should always be done in the dark or at night. A box about 16 inches square is the proper size for setting hens. The box should be shallow in order to have the hen avoid jumping down on the eggs when she enters the box.

Give eggs according to the size of the hen. Don't give too many eggs in cold weather, as frequent changing of position may cause them to become chilled. Dust the hens thoroughly with insect powder before placing her on the nest. Repeat this the second week and a day before the hatch is

Poultry and Egg Inquiry On.

Uncle Sam is interesting himself in the welfare of the Missouri hen, according to H. C. Pierce, visiting expert, who is in Columbia conferring with Prof. H. L. Kempster, of the poultry department of the university. Mr. Pierce is studying methods of improving the conditions of the Missouri hen and her product. He has been sent to Missouri by the United States Department of Chemistry to investigate conditions of poultry raising and egg-handling in this state. He will establish a field station at Sedalia and will there study the Missouri egg from the time it leaves the producers until it reaches the consumer. He hopes to

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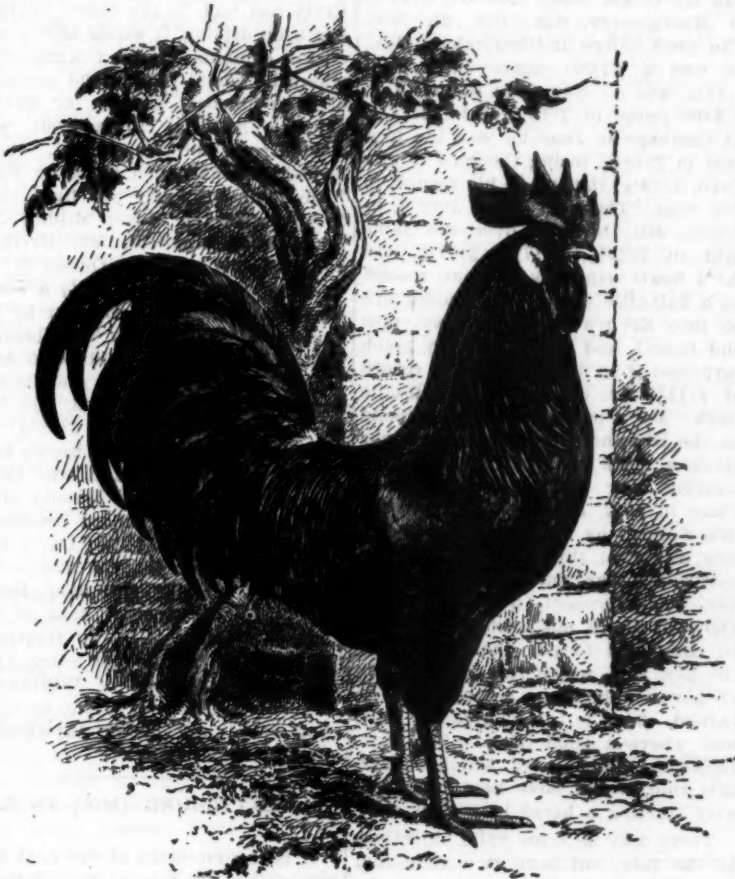
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Single Comb Brown Leghorn.

ready to come off. Place the boxes in which the hens are setting in a quiet place, away from the disturbance of other hens. If a room cannot be provided, then make some arrangement to keep them covered up.

Set the hens off regularly every morning for water and food. Be careful and do this regularly. Should any eggs become broken, remove them and all soiled straw and wash the remaining eggs in warm water, using a woolen cloth to dry them thoroughly. Very little soft food, and no green food at all should be given the setting hen. The best food to give is corn and one good feed a day will answer.

Do not sprinkle eggs before hatching. Feed the hen well just before hatching commences and then do not remove her until the hatch is completed.

Remove the empty shells at intervals. Following these directions carefully, using only good, strong fertile eggs for the hatch, and you will more than likely bring off a strong bunch of vigorous little fellows, and most likely raise every one of them if you do not neglect them. Care and attention is necessary and cannot be too strongly impressed upon the beginner.

C. G. B.

A successful poultryman says that he keeps the combs of his poultry brightened by putting corn in a bucket and dampening with water, and then stirring in about a quart of powdered air-slaked lime. He feeds this twice a week, as an evening meal.

greatly lessen the enormous loss which each year is due to poor packing and shipping.

Fattening poultry on food mixed or moistened with skim milk instead of water, produces whiter flesh and a superior flavor. Skim milk alone is a highly nitrogenous food; the carbohydrates have been removed in the butter, so that it is not a complete diet for any animal. The fat of the cream, however, can be cheaply substituted with corn or cornmeal.

The poultry man who follows the daily cleaning method, is generally the one who looks after the other essentials, considering them equally as important. Cleanliness should be more rigidly enforced in winter than in summer, for the reason that on account of much bad weather, and longer nights, fowls are compelled to spend more time in the houses.

At the outbreak of diarrhoea, there is often a cry of cholera. It is a false cry, but the case, nevertheless, needs treatment. Boil some rice, and mix it with plenty of powdered chalk—an excess of this will do no harm as it will effect a cure and pass off naturally.

The color of the skin of a fowl can be changed by feed. Sometimes the color of the skin is important, but half of the fowls that are sent to market have anything but a yellow skin. In breeding for market it is important

to have a breed that grows rapidly and fleshes up young; the skin should be yellow, and if the feathers are all white both the chicks and old fowls will look much better when dressed than those with colored feathers.

The Houdan is the only French breed that ever gained a stronghold in America. The French people are noted epicures, and the French breeds of poultry are among the very best for table purposes. If the Houdan was better known it would become a still greater favorite, for it possesses the most desirable qualities for a table fowl. The breast meat is plentiful, and of a fine texture, rich and juicy. There is no breed of equal weight that will yield so much meat as the Houdans. They dress with less offal than any other breed.

It is a sad commentary on a man's humane ideas to compel a flock of poultry to roost for a week in an odor-laden atmosphere of droppings accumulated during the period. You may strew ashes, road dust, land plaster or what not over the bed of filth each morning, but the odor will grow stronger and stronger. Then when the weekly cleaning takes place it is not necessary to go inside the house to know what is going on; the fact is smellable some distance off. This odor finds its way into every crack and crevice in the house.

A fowl should always be fattened as quickly as possible. Ten days is long enough, but it should be confined either in a coup or a number in a small yard. They must have a continual supply of fresh water, and should be fed four times a day, the first meal being early, and the last one late. A recommended mixture is three parts cornmeal, one part ground oats, one part bran, one part crude tallow, the entire lot scalded and fed for the first three meals, with all the corn and wheat that can be eaten up clean at night. Weigh the articles given.

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Horseman

Frank Goodwin has again located at Monroe City, Mo., where he is training a stable.

Alpha Girl, by Strathmore 408, recently died at the Perry Stock Farm, at Noel, Mo. Alpha Girl is the dam of King Bash, p., 2:12½.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Missouri Saddle Horse Breeders' Association is called for May 24 at the Madison Hotel, in Jefferson City.

Estill & Son, of Estill, Mo., has engaged Mr. D. E. Holeman as trainer at their stock farm, where he is developing a number of promising youngsters.

Kirby S. 2:21¼, by Ott McGregor, that was raced by Otto Grigg, of Carthage, Mo., very successfully last season, has recently been made a member of Frank Ervin's stable at Sedalia, Mo.

Hollis Crews, of Grand Prairie, sold his team of spotted ponies at stock sales Monday to W. Jeff Woods, of Auxvasse, for \$320, and before the day was over Mr. Woods sold them to William Starke, of Boone County, for \$325.—Fulton Gazette.

H. B. Henderson, of Columbus, Kan., owner of Loucyone p 2:10¼ and other good ones that he has had campaigned, is to dispose of most of his horse belongings, but we hope only temporarily for he has been a staunch supporter of the sport, and is of the sort that helps to keep the game going.

Hon. James Houchin of Jefferson City, Mo., has just returned from Chicago where he bought a fine hackney stallion, 16 hands and well made. He also bought a nice harness pair of big horses and a gig horse and ladies' park horse. These are starters of a string of heavy harness horses which he hopes to get together by show time.

The many patrons of R. Ambush 2:09¼ at Carthage, Mo., are elated over the kind of foals that are arriving, the first since the son of Zolock was brought to Missouri. The last reported is the property of H. G. Tangner, one of the joint owners of Ambush, and is out of a good young mare by Hinder Wilkes, dam by Anteros. The youngster is a bay colt, no markings, and was forty-four inches tall when foaled, and will be registered under the name of Prince Ambush.

Dr. A. R. McComas, Sturgeon, Mo.; Wm. F. Atkinson, Mexico, Mo., President and Secretary respectively of the Central Missouri Short Ship Circuit, have things well under way for a rousing big lot of meetings through their circuit. Starting with Griggsville, Ill., Fair July 22 to 25, and followed by New London, Bowling Green, Mexico, Mo., Sturgeon, Montgomery City, and closing at Independence, Mo. The ships are short and convenient, the tracks are good, the managements are first class. Visiting horsemen are looked after like any other visitor, and all receive fair and square treatment, and the classes to race in are plentiful.

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In the course of a conversation with a local horseman he made the suggestion that it was too bad that Tom Ervin would have nothing to go out to the races with, after such a brilliant campaign as he made in 1912 with Mildred Togo (3), 2:12¼. I am not trying to quote literally, but give the gist of the observation. Having an hour or more at my disposal Saturday, May 17, I went out to Driving Park Place, where he is getting ready for an appearance among the first starters of 1913. For the 2:17 class on half-mile tracks, or in the 2:14 class on mile tracks, he will try to get ready Roll On, 2:13¼, at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 26, 1906. The week before at Birmingham, Ala., he won a \$1,000 stake in 2:14¼, 2:13½, and on Nov. 2, at Selma, Ala., a \$400 purse in 2:15¼, 2:14, 2:14¼. At Carthage in June he won the first heat in 2:19¼, losing the race to Jim Cobb, 2:19¼, that made his record, in this race. The next week, July 4, at Joplin, Mo., he won over the same field in 2:20¼, 2:17¼, 2:17¼, the third heat being his present record, on a half-mile track. This horse will go into Ervin's stable between now and June 1, and I shall be very much surprised if he does not take a record of 2:13¼ or better on a half-mile track. For a pacer, Ervin will depend on the Shawnee Boy pacer, that was given a mark of 2:24¼ at the only meeting ever held at Driving Park Place in 1912, and the bay mare Althia Swigert by Al Swigert. The former owner of this mare made some entries on her that still hang over her. Her present owner did not know of these suspensions and will be compelled to pay them off under the new rule, which retains a portion of her winnings, to be applied, as earned. This is the first case I have met where a good friend of harness racing may be secured, which without this rule, would have kept him from ever starting a horse in a class race.

There may be some valid objections to the rule, but here is a case that will help both the starter and the associations. Tom Ervin had never seen the mare when he took her off the car, with long hair and worn spots on her sides, from carriage use, in Joplin. Tom says of the mare: "They tell me she does not finish good, but so far as I can now tell, she seems to be too good to be true." A good many race goers will remember when Black Dick, 2:11¼, made his first start, at Springfield, Mo. The same day Johnnie L., by Major Somers, won, taking, if I remember rightly, a mark pacing close to 2:25. Billy R. his full brother, sired the dam of this mare (the dam of Keepsake, 2:24¼ at Carthage, Mo., in 1912), out of a daughter of Rushville, son of Blue Bull. For colt trotters he has a two-year-old son (a gelding) by Bracket, 2:16¼, and a three-year-old daughter of Early Reaper, as different from Mildred Togo as it would be possible to think of. Both are out of Martinique, 2:28, by Anteros, second dam Netta W., 2:10¼, by Phil. This mare Nellie Reaper has always shown a good burst of speed, but was too growthy, will probably weigh close to 1,200 before she is five years old. Last summer she was turned out to grow and did grow. Ervin says if he was rich and could afford to carry her over, he would not start her until she was in her five-year-old form. She does not carry the flesh he would like to have her have.

Mors by McCair, son of McKinney, is a pacer well entered in stakes, belongs to W. A. Grimm, a Springfield contractor. This colt is not yet as steady as colts that Ervin breaks and handles himself. It is my impression

that sympathy expended on Tom Ervin's want of luck in securing racing material for 1913 is more than wasted. There are in his stable twelve head of horses.

Ervin has in his assistant a sure enough helper. He says in twelve years he has never let one go down on him, and he never fell so completely in love with any horse as he has with Althia Swigert. Next week he is to get a son of Vice Commodore, whose dam is already a producer, and his half brother, is well entered in 1913.

Ervin is not only taking out a creditable stable for 1913, but is selecting timber for a better one in 1914. When a man meets with the success Tom Ervin has had, in the thirty years he has been driving, it would take a wonderful combination of circumstances where he would require the sympathy of even his best friends, for want of suitable material to go out with. Aside from Roll On, 2:13¼, who is owned, and has been since he was a little, stunted, lousy yearling, by L. S. Meyer of the Meyer Milling Company, of Springfield, Mr. Ervin is handling for him The Queen of Oak Grove by The Earl, 2:14¼, a son of Red Gamellon, out of Eleanor by Nutwood, etc. A sister to The Queen of Oak Grove will soon produce to Aguillar, one of the best bred grandsons of Bingen, 2:06¼, ever foaled. On April 11, Bonita, by McAdams, 2:18¼, best son of Simmons, foaled a brown horse colt by Aguillar, her dam was Palma, by Patron, sire among seventy others that have taken standard records, of Parole, 2:16, sire of Roll On, 2:13¼; third dam Jeanne, dam of five by Kentucky Prince; fourth dam Suisun, 2:18¼, by Electioneer, dam of two; fifth dam Susie, 2:26, by George M. Patchen, Jr.; sixth dam Santa Clara, by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont and dam of Susie, 2:26. Do they breed any better anywhere on earth? I guess not.

PLATTSBURG (MO.) FAIR.

It is the intention at the next meeting of the directors of the Plattsburg Fair Association to arrange a nicely balanced and well classified racing program for their county fair and horse show, with purses large enough to encourage the patronage of the best stables campaigning in the Missouri Valley, says Spirit of the West. Plattsburg certainly has a fine plant. It lays well, is thoroughly drained and all the improvements are strictly first-class. The grandstand is much better than is ordinarily seen; it is of good material, well constructed and is equipped with nine-eight boxes, all of which were sold at good prices at the last horse show. The track is one of the best in Missouri.

T. V. Morrow, one of the wheel horses of the Plattsburg Fair Association and one of the prominent saddle horse fanciers of the state, dipped into politics last year and as a result was sworn into office as sheriff of Clinton county the first of the year. Mr. Morrow owns, among others, the saddle stallion, Rex Rose 1062, sired by Rex Denmark 840; his dam was by the famous Montrose 106; second dam by Aaron Pennington 1336. Rex Rose is a strictly high class show horse himself and is proving a sire of the same kind. Mr. Morrow also owns Pat Rose, a son of Rex Rose, that was shown a number of times last fall and acquitted himself in a creditable manner. The dam of Pat Rose was by Grover Cleveland, a son of Pat Cleburn, while his second dam was by Pat Cleburn.

James McClay, Jr., a very popular and worthy young man of Plattsburg, is the owner of the filly, Minnie Ball. Mr. Clay purchased her when a wean-



ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 K Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 58 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Gov. Norman J. Colman

Spent the last 30 years of his life in building up and improving what he claimed to be the "Best Stock Farm" in the entire State of Missouri—

212 acres of splendid, rich, fertile ground, rolling, but not broken, 12 miles from St. Louis on the Olive Street and Mill Creek roads, near Creve Coeur Lake, and overlooking the Missouri River and its famous bottom lands for miles. Good house and all necessary outbuildings, family orchard of miscellaneous fruit and plenty of fine water. This is a splendid farm, situated in the richest and most picturesque part of the county, on fine roads, and with good transportation. The Creve Coeur branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. runs through the place, and Colman Station is only a short distance from the residence.

This must be sold. Parties looking for a bargain should waste no time in seeing this. For price, terms and other information, see:

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS,
Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Horsemen Here's Your Chance!

LESS THAN HALF PRICE!

FARRIERY

The Art of Shoeing Horses

Everyone who owns a horse should have a copy of "Shoeing Horses," by R. Boylston Hall, who has been engaged in "balancing" the feet of horses for over 45 years. The author is now 74 years old and wishes to dispose of some 300 books at a price which will enable horse owners to buy without hesitation. The author wants to do some good in the way of increased comfort to the horse, and we have arranged to take the entire edition and send them to horse owners with a yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for \$1.25. Send in your order at once, as they won't last long.

Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,
821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913.

Mr. R. Boylston Hall,
40 State St., Room 42, Boston:

Dear Sir—I wish to apologize for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly, (Signed) C. P. McCAN.

ling from Ball Bros., Kentucky, paying \$500 for her. She has been shown a great many times and as yet has never been defeated. She is pronounced by competent saddle horse fanciers one of the world's best for her age. She was foaled in 1911.

A. P. Fry, one of the live wires of the Plattsburg Association, who had a leg broken last fall, is once more able to get about. The accident was the result of a horse falling on him, the same horse, by the way, that fell and broke a leg for J. J. Gardiner a year ago.

"When it comes to horse shows Plattsburg has 'em all played off the board," was the expression of a visiting horseman last fall. And he was about right, for nearly all the big show stables were here. Among the prominent exhibitors were Hook & Woods, Paris, Mo., with fourteen head; Wild Rose Farm, St. Charles, Ill., had thirteen head; Miss Loula Long came over from Kansas City with ten head; Mr. Ulrich of the same place was present with six head; James Tapp, Platte City, also had six

A TREATISE on the Horse— FREE!

We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

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Is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Ringbone, Splint and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely at small expense. Read what James M. Thompson, Enosburg Falls, Vt., writes: "Would you kindly send me one of your Spavin Cures? I have a Veterinary book which I paid \$5.00 for, but I believe I can get more satisfaction out of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse. I gave the book you sent me before to another barn boss."

And Mr. Wm. Booth, of Gravette, Ark., writes: "Your book is worth \$5.00 if only used as an aid in locating lameness. Shoulder lameness is the most difficult for an inexperienced man to locate. It is easy, however, with the help of your book."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist, write us.

DR. S. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S. A.

head; G. W. Leavel, Parkville, had four head, and a number of others were present with from one to four head.

Galen Brown, a farmer and breeder of fine stock, recently refused 2,000 for his Baron Wilkes mare, Augusta Morton (4), 2:29½. Mr. Brown has other good ones by such sires as Early Reaper, 2:09¼, and Constantine, 2:12¼.

"Sale Day" is quite an institution in Plattsburg. Everybody comes to town. The neighboring towns and not infrequently Kansas City and St. Joe are represented. It is a fixed event and comes the first Monday in each month. Horses, mules, cattle, anything and everything saleable are put up.

President Ab. Dingle, of the newly organized Moberly Fair Association, is taking every Moberly visitor of "horsey" inclinations, to the fair grounds, says the Intelligencer. Dingle says everything will be ready for the fair the last of July. The amphitheater was purchased in Kansas City and originally cost \$36,000. The Moberly fair boys paid \$5,000 for the structure and it has cost an additional \$7,000 to get it put in good shape in Moberly. It is a wonder and will take care of ten thousand persons. Moberly is an ideal fair town and everybody is delighted that their fair will again become a fixed event.

THREE FINE STOCK FARMS.

Attention of our readers is called to the advertisements of Benjamin R. Thomas, Bank of Commerce Building, who advertises the Colman Stock Farm, Creve Coeur, Mo., which Gov. Colman claimed was "the best stock farm" in Missouri. Mr. Thomas also offers for sale Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, located in the most beautiful part of St. Louis County, 19 miles from St. Louis. Another fine farm offered for sale by Mr. Thomas is Maple Grove Stock Farm, at Hillsboro, Mo., 40 miles from St. Louis. The ground is rich and fertile, the entire place being in the highest state of cultivation. The three farms advertised are offered at very reasonable prices. Mr. Thomas is an old friend of the RURAL WORLD and is perfectly reliable. Write him for further information about these valuable properties.

City merchants should take advantage of the parcel post and ship direct to the country. Let the farmers know what you have for sale.

RAYLAND STOCK FARM NEWS.

Presley W. Ray Writes Interesting Letter About His Great Show Ring Horses.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As I have a little spare time this evening I will write you a few lines from Rayland Stock Farm.

We will have out a great string of show horses this year, among the number is Kentucky's Best and Kentucky's Selection, full sister and brother to the great Kentucky's Choice. Kentucky's Selection is the finest mare I ever saw and can trim any mare in America for money, marbles or chalk. I will also have in my string Flying Hawk, by Rex McDonald, the colt I bought from Joe Howell of Hallsville last fall and have since refused an offer of \$2,500 for. He is going like a show horse and the three-year-old that beats him will wear the blue tie.

I have in the roadster classes Col. Osborne, bay stallion, race record of 2:08¼, trial 2:02, and in the walk-trot classes will have a black mare that is just as pretty as a dream of fair women.

We will invade Missouri this year and show the fellows from the "Show Me" state a few real show horses.

With every good wish for the RURAL WORLD, I am yours truly,
PRESLEY W. RAY.

Bowling Green, Ky.

FUTURITY CLASSES AT INTERNATIONAL.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Final arrangements have been made for the Futurity Classes at the International Live Stock Exposition in 1913. The International Live Stock Exposition has appropriated \$200 for each of the four draft breeds and the Record Societies have appropriated a like amount, so that the stakes already amount to \$400 on each of the four draft breeds. This plus the money received from exhibitors who make entries in the Futurity stakes will make a handsome sum for the yearlings to compete for at the coming International. The Futurity principle is already so well established, and has met with such enthusiastic reception from the draft horsemen, both east and west, that detailed explanations are not necessary.

Futurities will be held this fall in the states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Ohio, and possibly in one or two other states. All of these will have an opportunity to come together in the International Futurity Stakes.

There will be classes for both stallions and fillies, in all four breeds, with at least twelve prizes, in each class, in the case of Percherons, and it appears likely that there will be at least \$600 to divide among the first twelve colts in each class. The entries should be made and entry fees paid to the respective breed Secretaries. Parties desiring to enter Percheron colts in the International Futurity stakes for 1913, should address Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron Society, Union Stock Yards, Chicago; for Clydesdales, address Robert B. Ogilvie, Secretary of the Clydesdale Association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago; for Shire colts, address Charles Burgess, Sr., Secretary of the Shire Association at Wagona, Illinois; and those desiring to enter Belgian colts, will address J. D. Conner, Jr., Secretary of the Belgian Association, Wabash, Indiana.

Printed blanks are in the hands of each of the Secretaries, and are available on request.

The preliminary entries close June 1st, second payment August 15th, and

PRESLEY WINSTON RAY

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BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

MISSOURI COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1913.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I am sending you herewith a list of the County Fairs to be held in Missouri during the year 1913, together with the name of the secretary, the date, and the place. The data has been compiled by me as Secretary of the Missouri Association of County and District Fair Managers.

E. A. TROWBRIDGE, Secy.

County.	Name of Fair.	Town.	Secretary.	Date, 1913.
Andrew.	Andrew County Fair.	Bolckow.	W. W. Craig.	Aug. 26-28.
Audrain.	Mexico Fair Ass'n.	Mexico.	E. H. Carter.	Aug. 12-15.
Bates.	Bates County Fair Ass'n.	Butler.	T. J. Day.	Aug. 19-23.
Boone.	Boone Co. Agr. & Mech. Soc.	Columbia.	E. E. Hatton.	Aug. 5-8.
Boone.	Sturgeon Fair.	Sturgeon.	S. Spellman.	Aug. 19-21.
Buchanan.	Buchanan Co. Agr. & Mech. Soc.	Easton.	J. P. Sweeney.	Oct. 1-4.
Callaway.	Callaway Co. Fair Ass'n.	New Bloomfield.	M. P. Fox.	Aug. 19-21.
Cape Girardeau.	Cape Girardeau Fair.	Cape Girardeau.	J. T. Nunn, Jr.	Sept. 17-20.
Chariton.	Prairie Hill Fair Ass'n.	Prairie Hill.	C. L. Sears.	Sept. 10-12.
Clark.	Clark Co. Agr. & Mech. Ass'n.	Kahoka.	C. T. Duer.	Sept. 2-5.
Clinton.	Plattsburg Fair Ass'n.	Plattsburg.	C. C. Bryan.	Sept. 9-12.
Cooper.	The Bunceton Fair Ass'n.	Bunceton.	H. Meeker.	Aug. 27-29.
Crawford.	Crawford Co. Fair Ass'n.	Cuba.	I. C. Walker.	Sept. 23-26.
Dade.	Dade Co. Agr. & Mech. Ass'n.	Lockwood.	S. D. McMillen.	Sept. 16-19.
Dayton.	Pattonburg Fair Ass'n.	Pattonburg.	R. E. Maupin.	Aug. 26-29.
DeKalb.	DeKalb Co. Agr. & L. S. Exhibit.	Mayaville.	E. A. Hofstetter.	Sept. 3-6.
Franklin.	Franklin Co. Agr. & Mech. Soc.	Washington.	H. H. Thias.	Sept. 11-13.
Gasconade.	Gasconade Co. Agr. Ass'n.	Hermann.	L. Habersack.	Aug. 19-21.
Grundy.	Grundy Co. Fair Ass'n.	Trenton.	A. T. Cornwell.	Sept. 2-5.
Howard.	Howard Co. Fair Ass'n.	Fayette.	J. Thompson.	Aug. 19-23.
Jasper.	The Big Carthage Fair.	Carthage.	Miss E. R. Knell.	Aug. 5-8.
Jackson.	Independence Fair Ass'n.	Independence.	W. H. Johnson.	Aug. 26-29.
Knox.	Knox-Lewis-Shelby Fair.	Newark.	W. A. Hendren.	Sept. 2-5.
Knox.	The Knox City Agr. & Mech. Fair Ass'n.	Knox City.	A. Shrenk.	Aug. 12-15.
Lafayette.	Lafayette Co. Fair Ass'n.	Higginsville.	J. E. Koppenbrink.	Aug. 19-22.
Lewis.	Lewis Co. Agr. & Mech. Fair Ass'n.	Monticello.	J. A. West.	Sept. 23-26.
Lincoln.	Lincoln Co. Fair Ass'n.	Troy.	B. J. Creech.	Sept. 2-5.
Linn.	Linn Co. Fair Ass'n.	Brookfield.	Gus. Gannon.	July 15-18.
Livingston.	Chillicothe Fair Co.	Chillicothe.	A. M. Shelton.	July 22-25.
Macon.	The North Macon Agr. & Mech. Soc.	La Plata.	W. W. Henderson.	Sept. 2-5.
Macon.	Callao Fair Ass'n.	Callao.	E. G. Jones.	Sept. 16-18.
Macon.	New Cambria Fair Ass'n.	New Cambria.	W. E. Howell.	Sept. 10-13.
Marion.	Marion Co. A. & M. Fair.	Palmyra.	G. E. Thompson.	Sept. 10-13.
Moniteau.	Moniteau Co. Agr. & Mech. Soc.	California.	L. R. Meyer.	Sept. 2-6.
Monroe.	Monroe Co. Fair Ass'n.	Paris.	W. L. Crawford.	Sept. 2-5.
Montgomery.	Montgomery Co. Agr. Soc.	Montgomery City.	G. R. McVay.	Aug. 26-30.
Osage.	Osage Co. Fair Ass'n.	Linn.	H. M. Luckenhoff.	Oct. 14-17.
Phelps.	Phelps Co. Agr. & Mech. Ass'n.	Rolla.	W. E. Ellis.	Sept. 2-5.
Pike.	Pike Co. Fair Ass'n.	Bowling Green.	H. M. Stroether.	Aug. 5-8.
Platte.	Platte Co. Agr. & Mech. & Stock Ass'n.	Platte City.	J. L. Garmack.	Sept. 2-5.
Polk.	Polk Co. Agr. & Mech. Soc.	Bollivar.	W. U. Townsend.	Sept. 24-27.
Ralls.	New London. New London.	New London.	C. E. Lamb.	July 29-Aug. 1.
Randolph.	Clark Fair Ass'n.	Clark.	R. R. Connell.	Sept. 2-5.
Randolph.	Randolph Co. Agr. & Mech. Soc.	Jacksonville.	G. W. Butler.	Aug. 26-28.
Randolph.	Moberly Agr. Fair Ass'n.	Moberly.	Jno. L. Hogg.	July 29-Aug. 1.
St. Francis.	Southeast Mo. Fair Ass'n.	Farmington.	A. Wulfert.	Aug. 10-12.
Saline.	Saline Agr. Fair.	Marshall.	E. W. Brown.	Aug. 12-16.
Scotland.	Scotland Co. Fair Ass'n.	Memphis.	J. R. Hudson.	Aug. 26-29.
Schuyler.	Queen City Corn & Stock Show.	Queen City.	C. C. Crockett.	Sept. 18-19.
Scott.	Tri-County Fair, Scott, New Madrid and Mississippi Counties.	Sikeston.	Harry Smith.	Sept. 24-27.
Shelby.	Shelby Co. Agr. & Mech. Soc.	Shelbina.	W. H. Gillespie.	Aug. 26-29.
St. Louis.	St. Louis County Fair.	Creve Coeur.	Geo. B. Bowen.	Sept. 18-21.
Sullivan.	Green City Fair Ass'n.	Green City.	A. E. Jones.	Aug. 19-22.
Warren.	Warren Co. Fair.	Wright City.	G. E. Schapen.	Aug. 20-22.

final payment October 1st. The first payment is \$2.00, second \$1.00 and closing payment \$2.00.

With kindest personal regards, I am,
Very truly yours,
WAYNE DINSMORE, Sec'y.

USE ABSORBINE

To remove Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, to cure any strain or lameness; to strengthen any part that needs it, because it is healing, pleasant and safe to use. In addition, it is an antiseptic and germicide containing no minerals or poisons. Applied to an open sore, wire cut or wound, it not only makes it aseptically clean, but kills the germs and

causes a healthy healing. Write for laboratory reports on Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., and instructions on any particular case, sent free. Absorbine at dealers \$2.00 a bottle or sent direct, express prepaid. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 58 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

Pfeifer, Kans., Feb. 10, 1913.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen: One of my friends told me about Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had never heard of it before. It is a good medicine. I have a horse that had Spavin for three years, and no doctor could cure him. I used one bottle of your remedy and I have him nearly cured. Yours truly,

MR. GEO. STEGMAN.

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The Pig Pen

HOW TO GET GOOD STOCK.

There are two methods of securing good stock that should appeal to the young breeder. If he is producing the class of stock desired already, he can improve each generation by mating his females with high-class sires of the same breed. The improvement that comes with each generation is surprising and the cost is very small. The young breeder can choose a breed and stick to it, and learn selection. Patronize the high-class sire, retain the better females as breeders, feed and care for the youngsters well means good stock always.

The choosing of a breed is important and staying with it is likewise important. The changing of breeds every year or two and the crossing and mixing of the breeds means ruin. I never knew a man to succeed as a stockman who was continually crossing, re-crossing and mixing the breeds. Why this is done is difficult to understand. To be sure, the type can be modified by cross-breeding, but this can be done equally well or better by adhering to the chosen breed by selection.

Unless the breeder learns to select he cannot hope to succeed. He must learn to judge the class of animals he expects to produce. No man who was not a good judge ever became a great breeder. Some men are born judges but in a vast majority of cases judging must be learned. To learn requires study and this the young stockman must do. He must get away from home a little. He should visit successful breeders and learn of them. He will find this very helpful. He should go to the stock shows and see what others are doing. He must study live stock journals and bulletins. By doing these things he can learn much of selection.

Neglecting to patronize the high-class sire is one of the principal causes of inferior stock, and unless the young breeder is determined to use only the best of sires regardless of cost there is no hope of his success. This does not mean that a high-priced sire must be purchased. High-class sires of the leading breeds are to be found in almost every county or locality. Accessibility to desirable sires should be considered in the selection of a breed. Money spent for the service of the good sire will bring returns in the end.

Beginning improvement by the grading-up process is entirely practicable. High-grade, market-topping stock can be had by this systematic grading-up process and it is astonishing how few stockmen are putting this method into practice. Another fatal mistake made by stockmen generally is the failure to retain in the herd for breeding purposes some of the better females produced each generation. The sire is not all, and unless good females are provided,

SQUARE DEAL HERD DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Extra good males, ready for service, and choice gilts. Prices reasonable. Write:

B. D. RUNYON,
Golden Rule Farm, Fillmore, Illinois.

Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best herd sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$2 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap.
E. J. REED. OBLONG, ILL.

Mule-foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies and High-yielding Seed Corn.
Danlap, Williamsport, O., Box 474.

great improvement cannot be hoped for. The retention of the proper females is just as important as using the right sire, and if the best are sold as is the case with many farmers, improvement is impossible.

Another method and a better one, in my judgment, is to start in by buying a few females of the desired breed. But buy them good. Do not make the usual mistake in getting something common or ordinary simply because they are registered. By beginning in a small way with a few good ewes, hens, a brood mare or a cow or two and retaining the females as breeders, it will only be a short time until the farm will be stocked with the descendants of these high-class animals.

Exorbitant prices need not be paid for show animals. The show animal is just the one that you do not want. Do not pay a big price simply to get an animal from a big breeder which he may not have bred. This will not stand for anything when you come to sell.

Buy a good animal that is bred right and buy from a young breeder rather than pay two or three prices to an old breeder. It must be remembered that an animal to be a good one and a good breeder must itself be well bred. Two or three common animals can be sold and one good one purchased for a foundation. As the good ones accumulate, the common ones can be disposed of and in a few years a gradual change can be made from common or inferior stock to high-class animals which if properly fed will always be market toppers. These are two methods of securing good stock at very little cost, and the young breeder beginning in this way is more likely to succeed than where the beginning is made on the extensive scale.—Chas. McIntire.

LITTLE PIGGIE HIS PLAYMATE.

I haven't got a dog, an' I haven't got a cat,
But I've got a little piggie that is wiggly and fat,
And when a feller's livin' away from other boys
It's fun to have a piggie that makes a funny noise.
A jolly little piggie that is black as he can be,
To play around the ranch-house an' be a friend to me.

It's awful far to neighbors', an' you bet that I would feel
Most terribly lonesome if it wasn't for his squeal,
If it wasn't for my piggie that is lot o' fun to tease,
An' see him kick an' wriggle when you hold him up an' squeeze.
But if anybody hurted him you bet I'd raise a wail,
Cause I love my little piggie from his nose to his tail.
—Farm and Fireside.

TREATMENT FOR LICE.

A good remedy for lice on hogs is kerosene emulsion, which can be used in a sprinkling can or spray. To make the emulsion, dissolve one pound of hard soap in four gallons of hot water. Remove the soap solution from the fire and add two gallons of kerosene, and stir vigorously for 10 minutes. When it is desired for use, one part of this is mixed with six or eight parts of water.

WATER FOR PIGS.

Professor Dietrich of the Illinois Experiment Station says that the proper water supply for a pig ranges from 12 pounds daily per 100 pounds of live weight at the time of weaning to four pounds per 100 pounds of live weight during the fattening period, but few hogs get that amount.

The Shepherd

GOVERNMENT QUARANTINE FOR SHEEP SCAB.

Kentucky Released and Quarantine Continued on Certain Western States.

By an order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to take effect May 1, the state of Kentucky is released from the quarantine for sheep scab, and the quarantine is continued on the entire states of Texas and New Mexico and portions of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada and Utah. Kentucky has been freed of this disease through the joint efforts of Federal and state authorities, and progress is being made in the other states.

The portions of states remaining in quarantine are as follows:

In Arizona, Navajo and Apache counties.

In California, the counties of Tehama, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Yolo, Sacramento, Calaveras, San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Madera, Tulare, Kings, Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego and Imperial.

In Colorado the counties of Conejos, Rio Grande, Saguache, Huerfano, Costilla, Las Animas, Baca, Bent, Prowers and Otero, and portions of Montezuma, La Plata and Archuleta.

In Nevada the counties of Elko, Humboldt and White Pine.

In Utah, the counties of Boxelder, Tooele, Juab, Millard, Sevier, Sanpete, Utah, Salt Lake, Davis, Morgan, Weber, Cache, Rich, Summit, Wasatch, Carbon, Emery, Wayne, Grand and Uinta.

Copies of the order (No. 194) giving the conditions of the quarantine may be obtained on application to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN FINISHING IDAHO LAMBS ON NATIVE FEEDS.

The University of Idaho recently completed, at its Caldwell substation in the southern part of the state an experiment in the feeding of 513 lambs for market. No attempt was made to test out the various breeds and crosses, but the things sought for were the feasibility of using Idaho grown grains for the feeding of lambs, the possibility of feeding profitably second grade lambs which come from the range rather late in the fall and the possibility of marketing, through lambs, profitably the large quantities of alfalfa hay grown in some portions of the state.

The lambs were fed out of doors with absolutely no shelter, using straw for bedding and hurdles to form the enclosure and bed grounds. They were bought of Scott Anderson of Boise and were driven overland from his ranch north of the city to the Caldwell station farm. When weighed upon the range they averaged 67.7 pounds and after pasturing on alfalfa stubble and a feeding period of 120 days averaged 105.5 pounds when shipped.

Ordinarily all expenses except feed are charged against the manure. In this particular experiment several charges other than feed had to be met. No corrals were available and three lambs were taken by coyotes. A large engine had to be used for pumping water, entailing a heavy expense for gasoline, and \$90 extra labor was charged against the lambs. Due to

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If, after you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 558 Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

warm weather and other causes, ten head were lost in transit. After paying all the above expenses and for all feeds the net profit was approximately 50 cents per lamb. Using the lambs to market the hay gave it an approximate value of \$8.50 per ton. Without charging the extra labor and gasoline the profit was 80 cents per head or the hay brought \$10.70 per ton.

The lambs were divided into two lots with an equal number of lambs in each lot. One lot was fed alfalfa hay with a grain ration of three parts barley and one part oats, and the other lot was fed alfalfa with a ration of three parts wheat and one part oats. No losses resulted from the wheat feeding. During a feeding period of 120 days the wheat fed lambs gained two and two-thirds pounds per head more than the barley lot, and netted five cents per head more net profit.

These lambs were bought by the Carstens Packing company of Tacoma, whose buyers pronounced them in a splendid condition and the grain finish secured by feeding Idaho small grains entirely satisfactory for the market.

The experiment clearly shows that Idaho feeder lambs can be successfully and profitably fed within the state on home grown grains. A bulletin giving these facts in detail will be prepared and ready for distribution early in the summer from the Idaho Experiment Station.—E. J. Iddings, Animal Husbandman, Idaho Experiment Station.

FEEDING SULPHUR AND IRON TO SHEEP.

Responding to a letter from Mr. George Van Tassel of Ashland, asking whether the feeding of sulphur and sulphate of iron with salt would hurt sheep, and how much of each it is safe to feed, Dr. B. W. Hollis of the Oregon Agricultural College says:

"Neither of these, when fed in correct amounts, will do any harm, and may do some good in certain diseases. This is especially true of the iron which may act as a vermifuge in some instances. Iron is also a general blood food and tonic.

"I would recommend that you do not give more than about 20 grains daily of sulphate of iron, and not over half an ounce daily of the sulphur to each animal."

A FEEDING POINTER.

The old rule that the feed required for one cow would keep 10 sheep, while possibly true in the case of rams and wethers, would never do for ewes. If a cow were fed for a large quantity of milk rich in butterfat, that feed might be sufficient to keep six ewes in good condition.

You cannot expect to find buyers without letting them know you have something to sell. Tell your wants at one cent a word. It will pay.

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Caters to Stockmen, Shippers and Country Merchants; makes a special rate of 50c, 75c, \$1.00 per day. Give us a trial.

The Dairy**DAIRY SCORE KEPT TO GET PURE MILK.**

Dr. Max Starkloff, in Municipal Bulletin, Describes Harm in Unclean Fluid.

Do you know the "score" awarded by the dairy from which you purchase milk?

Probably the majority of the citizens of St. Louis are unaware the Health Department keeps a record showing the relative ratings of the dairies.

The Health Department Bulletin, a monthly publication, edited by Dr. Max Starkloff, Health Commissioner, explains the system in the following words:

"Every dairy and dairy plant (an establishment buying from the dairy and retailing) is inspected and scored by this department every three months. Each scoring is made by a different inspector.

"The standard of a perfect score is 100, and a very clear idea may be had by any citizen of the cleanliness of his milk supply by ascertaining the score of the person who is supplying him with his milk.

"The records of these scores are public and the score of any dairy or milk plant will be given any citizen upon application to this office.

Keep Your Milk Covered.

"To most persons milk is milk, and about all the consideration it receives is its cost—how much they can get for a given amount of money.

"No article of human food is so susceptible of contamination without showing ocular evidence of such contamination as is milk, and no food requires so much attention in its proper selection and after-care.

"Pure milk and disease-contaminated milk have the same general appearance, and for that reason the housewife should be sure of the source of the milk supply and should take every precaution to see that milk is properly taken care of in the home.

"Find out from us how your dealer scores and buy from the dairy or milk plant whose score is high. But after you get milk that is good do not forget that milk can be just as easily contaminated in your home as in the dairy. Keep the milk clean and covered at all times.

"The milk sold in this city is good milk, as a rule, but some places produce it under much more desirable conditions and handle it in a more superior and cleanly manner than others.

Home Test Is Suggested.

"Such places are entitled to the consideration of those people who care for the best milk that can be obtained.

"This is especially true when it is remembered that practically all milk sold in the city is sold at a uniform price; in other words, the man who conducts his place on a low plane asks just as much as the one who takes great care with his milk. The clean dairy with the high score is the safe dairy."

Dr. Starkloff suggests the following home test for visible dirt in milk:

"Take a piece of sterile absorbent cotton as large as a silver dollar and one-quarter of an inch thick. Place it in a gauze strainer and carefully strain one pint of milk through it.

"The cotton will remove the insoluble

dirt, consisting of particles of straw, hair, etc., which can be plainly seen. The presence of more than a trace of dirt on the cotton indicates uncleanly methods in care of cows and in milking."

A bill raising the standard in the wholesomeness and cleanliness of milk is pending in the City Council.

A representative of the RURAL WORLD had an interview with D. C. Kirchhoff, manager of the Pevely Dairy Company, 3301 Park avenue, with reference to pure milk and dairy scores. Mr. Kirchhoff discussed the matter freely, saying the Pevely Dairy had a score of 98, and adding: "If farmers would use three simple precautions—use scientific milking pails, wipe off cow's udder and milk with dry hands—they would never have any sediment in their milk."

COST OF PRODUCING MILK.

The United States Department of Agriculture gives the data on the cost of milk production at New Jersey experiment station in experiments with 31 head of milch cows, mostly grade Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires, fed both home-grown and purchased feeds, the calculations of cost of production being based both on the actual cost of growing the crops fed and on the market prices of the products used. The feeds used consisted of soiling crops of different kinds, corn silage, mixed hay, oat and pea hay, alfalfa hay, corn stover, beet pulp, distillers' grains, wheat bran, and oil meal. The average cost of feed per cow per year (based on the actual cost of producing the crops used) was \$95.73, or 2.4 cents per quart of milk produced. Placing the market valuation upon the home-grown products, the cost of feed per cow per year was 121.60, or 3.04 cents per quart. The estimated average cost of labor (but not supervision) and incidental expenses was \$70.22 per cow per year, or 1.75 cents per quart. The incidental expenses included bedding, stabling (\$5 per cow), interest on the investment in the animals, depreciation in the value of cows, keep of bull, etc., but not interest on land, buildings, and dairy equipment.

Based on actual cost of growing and harvesting products consumed and of labor, the total cost for feed, labor, etc., for the year was \$165.95 per cow; based on market valuation of food consumed, \$191.82. The yield of 31 cows averaging 8,661 pounds of 3.96 per cent milk, the total cost per quart of milk will be in the first case 4.16 cents, in the second case 4.8 cents. No credit, however, is given the cow for the manure or calf, neither is the farmer's time charged for. Calculating the manure worth \$20 per cow, and the grade calves \$6 each at 5 days old, the cost of producing 4 per cent milk even with the high yields reported, and not including cost of supervision, was approximately 4 cents per quart.

Every family knows the rancid, streaked and flavorless compound of grease that in too many instances is sold as butter. Every housekeeper has sent it back to the store and after diligent search has been obliged to put up with something quite as bad or go without. Now that we have legislated oleo out of competition with these messes, it would seem that something should be done to raise the quality of the stuff we are forced to buy. Most housewives would agree on a law providing imprisonment for the buttermaker who spoils good cream to produce the lumps of rancid fat too often offered as "dairy butter." There are good buttermakers in the country—and there are others. —Northwest Farm and Home.

Cattle**STOCK POISONING IS DUE TO SCARCITY OF FOOD.**

It is generally recognized that the heaviest losses of live stock from poisonous plants occur in seasons when feed is short, but the intimate relation between such losses and the food supply does not seem to be appreciated at its full value. If it were understood and acted upon intelligently, there would be much less complaint of harm done by poisonous plants.

Stock seldom eat poisonous plants when good feed is available. This is, in general, true even for the loco weeds, although it is well known that some animals have a loco habit and will eat these weeds in preference to anything else. This habit, however, is usually acquired during a season of short feed, when the loco weeds are the most attractive form of vegetation. If the stock can be prevented from acquiring the habit during this period of scarcity, there will be very few locoed animals.

Larkspur poisoning is most likely to occur either during the season of short feed or on an overgrazed area; in either case the larkspur is the most conspicuous form of vegetation to attract the animals and is eaten in lieu of anything better.

The roots of water hemlock (Cicuta) are picked up when there is little else to eat and with disastrous results.

Successive bands of sheep are driven over the same trail until everything suitable for food disappears, and then there follow cases of poisoning from wild cherry. On some trails there is an almost continuous hedge of wild cherry, and the leaves are eaten as high as the sheep can reach. We may assume that in such cases the first to pass over the trail are not poisoned, because at that time even the poisonous plants have been consumed.

Sheep are sometimes bedded in the same place for several successive days. Under such circumstances everything near the bedding ground is eaten, and if there are any poisonous plants some of the sheep are pretty sure to get them. One of the heavy losses of the season of 1912 was brought about in this way. For five nights a band was bedded in the same place, with a consequent loss of 200 head. A band in the same neighborhood wandering without a herder suffered no loss.

If sheep are poisoned by milkweeds, and the evidence seems to be fairly conclusive that they are, it is only when there is little else to eat, for sheep do not eat milkweeds under normal conditions.

In the Carolinas, cattle are poisoned by "stagger grass" (Amaranthus muscaetoxicum) only in the spring. This lily then grows luxuriantly, at a time when there is little or no grass, and the cattle eat it in default of something better.

The plants here referred to have been mentioned only as definite examples of a general truth. Stock seldom eat poisonous plants by choice, but only when induced or compelled by the scarcity of other food. It, perhaps, can not be too strongly impressed upon those using the stock ranges that their losses may be very largely reduced if they will recognize this fact and take a few obvious precautions.

(1) Stock should not be turned out upon the range where there is little to eat except poisonous plants. This is especially dangerous when the stock have been on dry feed.

(2) In a region where certain areas



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are definitely known to be infested with poisonous plants, stock should be kept away. This is especially necessary when the general range is short, either because grass has not started to grow or because it has been overgrazed. When the range is well covered with good grasses, herding away from poisonous areas is ordinarily unnecessary.

(3) When stock are trailed from one place to another, they should, so far as possible, be driven through a country with plenty of good feed. If it is necessary to drive them through a locality supposed to be infested with poisonous plants, care should be taken to see that the stock are not hungry when going through this region. It is much better to make such a drive in the afternoon rather than in the morning. Special precautions must be taken when it is necessary to pass over a trail that has been used by many others, for all good feed will have disappeared and the stock will eat whatever is left. Sheep should not be bedded for several successive nights in the same place.

As a result of seven years' experimental work at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, the conclusion has been reached that an open shed boarded up closely on three sides and kept well bedded at all times, is more efficient for fattening steers than the basement of a barn. During the winter of 1909-10 the cattle fed in an open shed made more rapid gains, attained a higher finish, sold for 15 cents per 100 more and returned 11.6 cents more for each bushel of corn consumed than similar steers fed in the barn. They also required less labor in feeding, and more straw was used in bedding. Results of previous work show that cattle which are fed in groups of 10 or 12 each with ample room at mangers and troughs, make more satisfactory gains than similar cattle tied in stanchions. This indicates that the methods which require the least amount of labor are the most satisfactory in the feed lots.

IF YOU WANT TO**BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE**

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Publication.....

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Published by
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C. D. LYON, Associate Editor.

J. L. McLean, Adv. Representative



Norman J. Colman.

Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 211 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmer's can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial indorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

Carelessness and indifference in regard to spraying may cost the orchardist hundreds of dollars.

The new marketing bureau which the government is perfecting promises to do more to straighten out the tangle than anything yet devised. Better methods of handling farm products are essential.

Farmers who are not in favor of free wheat should write their Congressmen and Senators. The question is now up to the Senate and it is only a matter of a few weeks until it is finally disposed of.

In discussing the case of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, whose official conduct and integrity were questioned, Mr. Bryan gives out a statement which should put the patriotic American newspapers on their honor. Mr. Bryan says in conclusion: "I cannot understand why any American newspaper would give circulation to such misstatements, knowing, as they must, that they would embarrass a representative of the U. S. in the

performance of official duties while he is dealing with a difficult situation."

To take advantage of the immense interest created in the dairy and poultry industries throughout the Southeast as a result of the operation of its dairy instruction car, the Southern Railway Company has enlarged the scope of its work for the up-building of these industries by appointing seven additional dairy and poultry experts who will devote their entire time in the field advising and helping dairymen and farmers.

We are in receipt of a postal from Chalmers D. Colman, who was in Ceylon at time of writing. He says he is enjoying his trip on the other side of the world and wishes to be remembered to all inquiring friends. Mr. Colman when home has an office in the Flat Iron Building, New York, where he directs the Hill-Vickery publications. His sister, widow of Gov. Hill of Maine, has large interests in New York which are in the custody of her brother.

Arrangements are to be made by the United States Department of Agriculture, through Logan Waller Page, Director of the Office of Public Roads, to place on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 the greatest collection of road models ever displayed in any part of the world. The models will furnish exact duplicates of the old Roman roads, French roads, and all of the various types of modern roads, together with miniature models of road machinery operated by electricity. The Office of Public Roads made an exhibit of road models for the first time at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The aim was to put on view such striking examples in miniature of road models that visitors would not only appreciate the beneficent effects of improved highways, but would, at the same time, be able to understand the methods of their construction.

MANUFACTURED GLOOM.

This country came through last season with the largest resources in its history, says an exchange. It is going forward into a wonderful crop year. All the conditions are healthy. The population is larger than ever before. With the increase in wealth people are going to eat better food, wear better clothes and buy more freely than they ever did. That means increasing business.

There is plenty of prosperity in sight for every business man who deserves prosperity.

These are obvious facts. They cannot be upset by the gloom of Eastern manufacturers who would like to scare the country into continuing the favors they have been getting for years from the government.

MINISTERS CAN LEARN.

In a recent spraying and pruning demonstration held by the College of Agriculture, of Ohio State University, of southern Ohio, a minister asked that a demonstration be given on trees in his home orchard. His request was granted and the minister was one of the most earnest spectators, asking scores of questions and showing his desire to familiarize himself with the technical features of the work being carried on by members of his flock. "I have been preaching to two generations of these people," he remarked, "but have never really appreciated the inner details of their work. I am now believing and acting on the principle that one whose life touches the lives of others at the greatest number of points succeeds as a leader of mankind's activities."

SCHOOLS TO TEACH FARMING.

Beginning with next school year, 20,000 teachers and over 90,000 school-children will launch a campaign to bring about better methods of farming in Missouri. Notice has been served upon the non-progressive farmers by the county superintendents that the crusade for better farming has been inaugurated.

The superintendents decided to hold no state spelling contest next year, but to have the teachers use the time devoted to preparation for the spelling contest in the study of the science of agriculture, seed corn selection, soil preparation, crop rotation and a number of other phases of agriculture will be featured.

Next year there will be a state fair school for boys conducted at Sedalia during fair week, to which one boy from each county will be entitled to come, with expenses paid. The boys will be selected in elimination contests in the several counties.

HARD SOILS.

Often different kinds of soils are found upon the same farm and the best results cannot be obtained, so far as crop returns are concerned, by a uniform method of cultivation and irrigation. The soil that is hard and difficult to work should receive most careful attention, not only from the standpoint of cultivation, but also in the method of irrigation, says R. L. Parshall of the Colorado Agricultural College.

It is not always profitable to attempt a perennial crop upon soil that is hard to work and irrigate—the yield is usually low, due to the resistance to root development and scarcity of plant food; also to the shallow depth of the irrigation which in turn causes the root system to develop near the surface and make the crop more susceptible to drought.

Deep plowing, with a liberal application of manure or straw, will be found beneficial. The decay of the organic matter will leave the soil more or less porous and allow the moisture access to the lower soil; root development will be more complete and the crop will stand drought better.

WHY CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING MUST COME.

Agricultural produce finds its chief market in the great cities. Their populations must have their food so sent in that it can be rapidly distributed; and this requires that the consignments must be delivered regularly, in large quantities, and of such uniform quality that a sample will give a correct indication of the whole. These three conditions are essential to rapid distribution, but their fulfillment is not within the power of isolated farmers, however large their operations. It is an open question whether farmers should themselves undertake the distribution of their produce through agencies of their own, thus saving the wholesale and possibly the retail profits. But unquestionably they should be so well organized at home that they can take this course if they are unfairly treated by organized middlemen. The Danish farmers, whose highly organized system of distribution has made them the chief competitors of the Irish farmers, have established (with Government assistance which their organization enabled them to secure) very efficient machinery for distributing their butter, bacon and eggs in the British markets. Other European farming communities are becoming equally well organized, and similarly control the marketing of their produce. But where, as in America, the town dominates the country, and the machinery of distribution is owned by the business men of the towns,

it is worked by them in their own interests. They naturally take from the unorganized producers as well as from the unorganized consumers the full business value of the service they render.—Sir Horace Plunkett.

INJECTING MEDICINE INTO TREES.

J. T. Barrett, Acting Chief in Botany of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, writes as follows in answer to the following question: "Can any substance be injected in any way into a growing tree to be taken up by the sap and carried through the branches and leaves as a means of controlling disease?"

"Substances have been injected into trees and other plants for the treatment of certain classes of physiological diseases, with, in some cases, fair success. Such a disease as chlorosis, a yellowing of the foliage due to the absence of sufficient iron or magnesium, yields to such treatment with iron sulphate. Recently, some experiments have been made on a small scale along the line of immunizing plants to particular bacterial diseases. This was done by the injection of antitoxins derived from cultures of the parasitic organism. Only partial success was met with. The nature of plants and their structure does not give such promise of success along this line as applied to animals, or as along the line of breeding for varieties resistant to particular diseases. The experiments, however, are worth considering."

ARCHITECTURE AND SCHOOL HYGIENE.

"The Relation of School Architecture to School Hygiene" will be one of the important topics on the program at the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which is to be held at Buffalo August 25-30.

A special symposium is being arranged on the subject of school illumination by the Society of Illuminating Engineers. Dr. James Kerr, of London, England, for many years an active member in London Council, and an international figure in affairs relating to School Hygiene, will read a paper on "The Illumination of Class Rooms." "Re-circulation and Ventilation," is the title of the paper to be given by Dr. Luther Gulick, of New York. Other papers on the subject of architecture will be read by Frank Irving Cooper, president of the Boston Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, who will speak on "The Planning of School Houses Against the Fire Hazard," and of Prof. Theodore Hough, of the University of Virginia on "Some Aspects of the Problem of Ventilation."

ALFALFA ON UNIVERSITY FARM.

The Dairy Department has thirteen acres of fine alfalfa that presents an interesting problem. It was seeded in August, 1911, and went through the severe winter following in good shape, while alfalfa in the same field was frozen out. No one has been able to say with certainty why this thing happened as it did.

The question of the proper time of seeding alfalfa and the proper method of cultivation are not yet settled by any means.

The Dairy Department have two other fields that are interesting to contrast. One of twenty-seven acres was seeded in the spring of 1912 (April 29). It was seeded with barley, one-half bushel to three pecks of barley to about twenty pounds of alfalfa. The other field of sixteen acres was seeded in August, 1912. It looks a little better, but probably has not as strong a root as the twenty-seven-acre field. The spring seeding has more weeds which presents a difficulty.

ODD ITEMS, SHORT AND LONG.

By C. D. Lyon.

First ripe strawberries, Beder Wood, May 14. Only a dozen or two, but there will be bushels of them in four or five days as we had a fine rain this morning.

Bubach are turning white, but Senator Dunlap is just beginning to go out of bloom.

Corn planting began in earnest May 8, and on the morning of May 11, the mercury was down to freezing. Writing May 14, we have only planted three acres, and since others began planting have been over all of our corn land with harrow and disk or roller and harrow. It will pay us to do this work—in cultivating the crop.

Last year was one of the best corn years in ten or fifteen, and our crated seed purchasers can testify that we grew good corn, even if we did not begin to plant the main crop until May 21, finishing in four days.

I wonder if the liquid fertilizer men are working their graft in other places? They never come near me, but they sold a good many gallons of what I assume to be a solution of nitrate of soda, at \$1 per gallon. The profit in this is about 90 cents per gallon, as a saturated solution can be made of four pounds of nitrate.

My rule is to show all peddling agents the gate. Of course I treat salesmen of legitimate business enterprises in a courteous manner, but when a man comes along selling pedigreed fruit trees, or something else that I never heard of, I simply tell him to "hit the road." Three years ago I was putting up alfalfa hay, and a nice old man with the longest side whiskers I ever saw came along selling Iron Clad Canadian peach trees. I told him to move along, and he said, "You will be sorry," but the fellows are sorry who bought the trees, for not one in five grew, and they cost \$4 for five trees.

Let a man who is well known all over his county, get all the exact information possible, then let him make a tour of his county offering to sell well known varieties of peach, apple and other fruit trees, at 25 cents each, and he can't sell 100, but let some stranger step in with some nursery culls and a big story and he can sell 500 at a dollar apiece.

The street car men of Cincinnati are on a strike, and I heard some one say "they ought to be shot," but how would you like to support a family, in a city, on \$60 per month, with \$15 house rent to pay, bacon 25 cents per pound, potatoes 15 cents a small measure, etc.?

Those street car men have my sympathy, and while I do not want to see them damage property, if they could catch the high salaried officials of the company and plaster them with mud, I would not appear in court against them.

Mr. Taft, the citizen law professor, says that we should have a graduated income tax on all incomes of over \$1,000, and says some other awfully good things, but if President Taft had said the same things two or three years ago he would not be Mr. Taft now.

I think that the "will of the people should be the supreme law," and as the will of the people was for a stiff tariff reduction even to free sugar, wool and wheat, I want to see it go into effect, but I fear for the result.

Writing as a plain farmer, and with every interest I have wrapped up in this 102 acres of land that has seen six generations of my family name on it since 1794, I again ask my fellow farmers why we continue to allow ourselves to be misrepresented in Congress. Six or seven of our last Congressmen have been my personal

friends, and some of them have owned farms, but they have been doctors, lawyers, bankers—not farmers.

Part have been of my own political faith and part have not, yet I can truly say that not one of them has ever lifted his voice in Congress halls in favor of laws that would benefit the men who elected him. One became famous for getting pensions for men who did not deserve them, another for always being absent, and a third for drinking bad whisky—that is all.

Ohio has the best Governor it has had for 20 years. He is not afraid to veto appropriation bills and try to save the people money, neither has he been afraid to tell the politicians in advance "if you pass that bill I will veto it." When his presence is needed, as it was in the case of our recent floods he is there, and he can get a second term if he wants it.

SOME THOUGHTS ON CORN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: That corn is regarded as the most important cereal is shown by the efforts that are put forth to increase the yield, by men who are only indirectly interested, that is, they are not farmers, but they know that the prosperity of the business world is based on farming and that they rise or fall with "the man with the hoe," or more correctly speaking, the one who handles the cultivator.

This agitation of better methods of corn growing has done much good already, and will do a great deal more when the majority of corn growers have adopted the best soil preparation and fertilization, as well as exercising common sense in seed selection, for the aggregate yield will be greater without increasing the acreage and there will be more food for both man and food-producing animals. There will be less land wasted, too, for when the landowner realizes that he can grow from fifty to a hundred bushels to the acre, or perhaps more, he will see to it that if he does not grow corn, the land will be occupied with something of more value than weeds, and an impetus will be given to clover, alfalfa and other forage crops.

When we compare the prize-winning yields of two hundred and more bushels of corn to the measured acre with the average yield of even the best states in the corn belt, we recognize the need of education along the lines that govern corn production and reading the history of the premium acres, we find that there was a plenty of fertilizer used to feed the crop. Some of this was barnyard manure, and there is no question that it is of very great value, as its decay through ferment undoubtedly sets free considerable quantities of mineral plant food in the soil, that would otherwise have remained unavailable.

But we have the record, too, of the great value of commercial plant foods, both when used alone and with manure from the stable, the latter being far the best, as the manure being rich in nitrogen and not contain sufficient phosphoric acid and potash to form a "balanced ration" for most crops, there is either an insufficient supply of these, or there is an excess of nitrogen, and much of this is wasted, at least if not entirely lost by leaching away, it does not increase the crop yield except in so far as there are enough of the other elements to combine with it.

It certainly does not pay to lose this, which is pound for pound worth three times as much as phosphoric acid or potash, when one can buy these and even when applied in comparatively small quantities they will greatly increase the crop, if the soil has been in cultivation for a consid-

erable period, so that the most available supply of these mineral elements has been exhausted.

It is too often taken for granted that because the soil by analysis, shows the presence of potash and phosphorus in sufficient quantities for crop needs, that the plants can get the nourishment that they want for rapid and sturdy growth, but water does not dissolve the soil elements like the acids of the chemist do, and the plant makes poor headway with the plant food locked away from it. Just as well dole out to a man a bite of bread and expect him to do a good day's work, because there is a satisfying meal in sight but out of reach.

So with the corn crop: feed it and with good preparation of the soil and seed strong in vitality, there can be no failure. Even if the season of planting is late, the corn will recover from that, if there is plenty of plant food near at hand for the little roots to reach, and this is where nitrate of soda is of great value. Another commercial product is also of value other than for its fertilizing properties; this is kainit, a form of potash. This has been found to keep away wire worms and other root predators from the young corn plant, and so directly make a good stand possible, and what a good stand means in the corn field is known to every farmer. • D. C. C.

JACKSON (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have had lovely weather the last three weeks, giving the farmers time to get in their corn. It rained all of March and half of April, making oat sowing late. Wheat, meadow, alfalfa and red clover fields look fine; red clover looks better than it has for years.

A warm gentle shower is falling today that is fine on all growing crops, as well as the corn just planted. Have just been to the train to see my brother off to his home in St. Louis. He made a two days' visit and helped me out with the rush of work. He could only get off for two days. He works for the Wagner Electric Co.

Cape Girardeau County is among the first counties in old Missouri to get a Farm Adviser. She must again go up head in having a Christian, fearless and upright Circuit Judge. From local paper I take, last Monday morning Judge Kelley made a few remarks in regard to the sacredness of an oath, and the solemnity of which was not fully appreciated as it should be, and called on Rev. Burton to offer an opening prayer, everyone in the court room standing. This is an innovation, having never been done before in the memory of any man. One paper says Rev. C. Burton of the Methodist Church has the distinction of offering the first prayer at the opening of court in the old town of Jackson.

To show that Judge Frank Kelly of Cape Girardeau County is all right, one has only to read special instructions to the grand jury to look after several of the most common cases of law breaking, such as gambling, slot machines, sale of cigarettes or liquor to minors, selling to drunkards, carrying concealed weapons, game and fish protection, and cases of white slavery and so forth.

I take and read several farm papers, but the old RURAL WORLD remains up head.

A good rain is needed; we have had very light showers the past three weeks, cool morning and evening.

May 13, 1913. W. O. PENNEY.

A car load of goats was unloaded here today and driven to the 320-acre Pross T. Cross farm east of town. The animals were sheared.—Kiddier Independent.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle and Hogs Steady—Eggs, Butter and Chickens in Demand.

Receipts—Cattle, 1900 head; hogs, 13,000; sheep, 3800; horses and mules, 900.

CATTLE—No extremely heavy steers showed up, the bulk of the run aggregating medium and handy-weight grades. Bids on all classes were opened on a fully steady basis, with the close of last week and slight change relative to values was evident. Top was made at \$8.35, while a string of Nebraska-fed offerings sold for \$8.25. Bulk of desirable grades of good weight changed hands in a range of \$7.75 to the top, while lighter kinds found sales in a spread of \$7.05 @7.65. The clearance was good.

Good to choice heifers were rather on the curtailed order. The bulk of the receipts of heifers comprised medium to good grades. Several loads of mixed cattle, steers and heifers sold at \$7.75, while a few bunches of straight heifers reached this mark. Best of the supply changed hands from \$7.25@7.75, and only a few bunches of the commoner sort sold lower than \$7.

The cow market seemed a bit strengthened, and there was more activity regarding the buying than has been shown for a good while, choice offerings were in fairly good supply, although not extremely numerous. Best kinds sold at \$6.25@6.85, medium to fair grades cleared in a range of \$5.50@6.00. Values on all classes were called from steady to a shade higher at the close.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

EGGS—Offerings not large of desirable stock, but demand was quiet and bidding by customary buyers was spiritless and fractionally lower than at close last week. Firsts at 17c, including new cases, 16½c in good secondhand cases and 16¼c cases returned; Arkansas and Southern at 15c, with cases—small, dirties, etc., nominally less. Duck eggs nominal at 15c and goose eggs at 30c.

BUTTER—Steadier tone to the market for table grades due to more favorable reports from other markets, but demand quiet and supply ample. Packing stock in demand at former prices. Current make creamery—Extra, 27c; first, 25c; seconds, 24c; ladle-packed, 23c. Packing stock at 21c; country butter should be packed in tubs or pails, as the season for roll is over.

Vegetables.

OLD POTATOES—Market strong, and values again largely advanced; good to fancy stock very scarce and wanted, good to fancy at 60c to 63c sacked on track; sprouted, rough or otherwise inferior less.

NEW POTATOES—Lower under freer offerings. Sales: 1 car sacked Alabama triumphs at \$2 per bushel delivered, ½ car Louisiana sacked do at \$1.90 per bushel delivered, 1 car Alabama triumphs at \$2.75 per sack (85@87 pounds) and full-bushel hampers at \$1.85 per hamper delivered, 1 car New Orleans hampers field-run medium-sized triumphs selling at \$1.40 hamper and also local lots New Orleans hampers triumphs at \$1.50 and barrels white (No. 2) at \$3 per barrel, part sacked Louisiana white, \$1.70 @1.80 per bushel delivered.

Fruits.

STRAWBERRIES—Firm tone to the market, car-lot offerings being smaller and express receipts light, too, but the arrivals of home-grown by wagons showed some increase. Demand good and prices stronger on choice large berries. Southeast Missouri berries at \$1 to \$1.35@1.50 per case.

Home Circle

THE DEPARTED FRIEND.

By Robert Louis Stevenson.
Though he that ever kind and true
Kept stoutly step by step with you,
Your whole, long, gusty lifetime
through,
Be gone a while before—
Be now a moment gone before,
Yet doubt not; anon the seasons shall
restore
Your friend to you.

He has but turned a corner—still
He pushes on with right good will
Through mire and marsh, by heugh
and hill,

That self-same arduous way—
That self-same upland, hopeful way
That you and he through many a
doubtful day
Attempted still.

He is not dead, this friend—not dead.
But in the path we mortals tread
Got some few, trifling steps ahead

And nearer to the end.
So that you, too, once past the bend,
Shall meet again, as face to face, this
friend

You fancy dead.

Push gayly on, strong heart; the while
You travel forward, mile by mile,
He loiters with a backward smile

Till you can overtake,
And strains his eyes to search his
wake,

Or, whistling, as he sees you through
the brake,
Waits on a stile.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS.

By E. L. Elliott.

I wonder how many Missourians
know how very many good things they
have in their own grand, rich state?
I myself had no idea, until I took this
trip, what a wonderful and charming
place this is. Excelsior Springs is
certainly one of nature's laboratories,
and the curative power of its waters
surpasses the genius and skill of all
Missouri's physicians. It would be dif-
ficult to find a more beautiful or
picturesque setting for a health re-
sort than Excelsior Springs, which is
located thirty-one miles northeast of
Kansas City on the Wabash and the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rail-
roads. Chicago people have waked
up to this place, too, as there are
more people here from Chicago than
from any place else. They have a
beautiful station as the terminus of
the Chicago & Milwaukee, and the
Limited over this road brings some-
times hundreds in a day.

Excelsior Springs has a future, and
knows it, and as I drove over the
beautiful roads among the hills, I
found that real estate in outlying
districts is changing hands at better
prices than St. Louis suburban prop-
erty brings. Farm land brings from
\$135 to \$200 an acre, according to its
proximity to the town and railroad,
and five and six-room bungalows on
fifty feet of ground, well out from the
town, bring from \$2500 to \$3000.
There are some beautiful summer
homes here, built by Kansas City peo-
ple, who are enthusiastic over these
wonderful springs.

The New Elms Hotel, which was
opened last September, is one of
the most elegant and up-to-date hotels
to be found anywhere; absolutely fire-
proof, artistic in its furnishing and
appointments; it contains every lux-
ury which hotel life affords. Its most
delightful feature is the beautifully

kept park in the rear which is lovely
beyond description.

I was talking to a woman yester-
day, who told me a most interesting
story. She is one of the old resi-
dents, and her brother, who had tuber-
culosis of the bones and had lost one
leg, when he began the waters, was
almost the first white person cured
here. Thirty-two years ago there
were just a few little shacks here,
mostly occupied by colored families.
One of these families had a little boy
dreadfully afflicted with scrofula.
They lived right by what is now the
famous Siloam Spring, and this little
boy used to keep a painfully sore leg
covered with the reddish mud that
formed around this spring, and drank
freely of its water. His rapid im-
provement began, and was noticed by
others, who brought it to the atten-
tion of a physician. He sent the
waters to be analyzed and their won-
derful curative properties was at once
established as a scientific fact. Since
then other valuable springs have been
discovered, and there are Iron Waters,
Salt Waters, Soda and Lithia waters.
The elevation is 800 feet above the
sea level and the sanitary conditions
ideal. It is a great fruit country, and
I saw many beautiful fruit farms, set
out mostly in apples, pears, cherries
and small fruits. These fruits bear
abundantly here. At Excelsior Junc-
tion I saw what a man said was the
biggest potato patch in Missouri, with
the largest yield per acre. I heard him
tell another man, that as they dug
the potatoes, another machine fol-
lowed, sowing cowpeas, which were
finally plowed under as fertilizer.

All the way from St. Louis to Ex-
celsior Springs the Wabash road lies
through the most beautiful farming
country, everything looking prosper-
ous and as if another rich year is
here. We greatly enjoyed the accom-
modation and service on the Wabash
line, the only line from St. Louis to
Excelsior Springs, and felt very safe
and comfortable on the new all-steel,
indestructible car.

It will do your palate, heart and
soul good to get away from the eat-
ing you get in town. Here you can
get the sweet old country ham, cured
by the old Virginia method. Here
yellow-legged chickens flourish, and
there is rich, sweet milk in abun-
dant, and all sorts of fruit and garden
truck. Is it any wonder people get
well at Excelsior Springs?

FATHER TO HAVE HIS DAY.

Now that Mothers' Day is past, it
may be interesting to know that Fa-
thers' Day will be the third Sunday
in June, and a red carnation will be
worn in honor of dad. Mrs. John
Bruce Dodd of Spokane is the au-
thor of the suggestion for Fathers'
Day. Someone ought now to suggest
that mothers and fathers be honored
on the same day as they are usually
on other occasions, the day to be
called Parents' Day.

BYRON'S ENDOWED MEMORIAL.

In the "In Memoriam" column of
the London Times for April 19, 1913,
the following advertisement ap-
peared:

BYRON—George Gordon Noel Lord
Byron died nobly for Greece at
Missolonghi, April 19, 1824.

"When love who sent forgot to save
The young, the beautiful, the brave."
—"The Bride of Abydos."

Sir Walter Scott, speaking of his
death, said: "It is as if the sun had
gone out."

This notice annually is paid for un-
der the terms of the will of a lady
who greatly admired the poet, and is
to appear, we understand, every year
in the Times until a memorial of
Byron is admitted to Westminster
Abbey.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
A PLEASANT JOURNEY.

"Good temper oils the wheels of life,"
And we ride as in a car;
The journey through is free from
strife,
And there's not a single jar.

There's not a sweeter way than this
To pass along in perfect bliss,
And good of life we ne'er will miss,
Where no evil comes to mar.
St. Louis. ALBERT E. VASSAR.

OPAL MITCHELL, OF TEXAS COUNTY, WINS MISSOURI CONTEST OVER 58 OTHERS.

Moniteau, Adair and Butler County
Representatives Get in the Prize
Money.

Correctly spelling 197 words out of
a list of 200, Miss Opal Mitchell, an
eighth-grade pupil of Licking, Texas
County, Mo., won first prize in the
state spelling contest at Jefferson
City, Mo., May 12, over fifty-eight
other contestants.

She misspelled chalice, besiege and
weasel, spelling them as follows:
"Challis," "weasele" and "beseige."
Her grade was 98½ per cent.

Miss Levenia Moore of High Point,
Moniteau County, was a close second
with a grade of 98 per cent. She
missed four words. They were trans-
ferred, farcical, inflammable and
metallurgy. She spelled these words
like this: "Transferred," "pharsical,"
"metallurgy" and "inflammable." She
received \$50 in gold.

Shirley Gilliland of Novinger, Adair
County, pulled down the third prize,
\$25 in gold, with a grade of 97 per
cent. He missed six words out of the
200. Mayonnaise proved too tough
for Shirley, also palliate, eminent,
interfere, synovial and clavicle.

Butler County's representative,
Miss Sweetie Pace of Poplar Bluff,
won the prize of \$10 in gold put up
by Gov. Major on a grade of 95½ per
cent. She missed these words:
"Plausible," "mailable," "infallible,"
"metallurgy," "ceremonious," "par-
asite," "deleble," and "apparel."

Honorable mention was won by
Misses Katherine Burch of Wheeling,
and Linn and Lotta Mitchell of
Franklin County. These tied with
an average grade of 95 per cent. Ola
L. Ayers of Butler, Bates County,
won the next highest average with
91½ per cent. The grades of the
winners were much higher than last
year. Hugh Sappington of Clarks-
burg, Moniteau County, who took
first prize last year, missed fourteen
words.

The contestants were given plenty
of time. It required almost an hour
for them to write the first 100 words
and about as long upon the second
100. George Melcher, assistant state
superintendent of schools, who pro-
nounced, repeated the words as often
as questions were asked, yet some
of the contestants who took prizes
misunderstood them. This probably
was due to their arrangement in the
hall.

The 200 words were written this
year. Last year 100 were written
and 100 spelled orally. The words of
today were those of everyday use,
with but few exceptions. The two
greatest stumbling blocks were "may-
onnaise" and "metallurgy."

Promptly at 4 o'clock the fifty-nine
contestants assembled in the Hall of
Representatives, presented their cre-
dentials to the Contest Committee
and prepared for the ordeal. The
contestants ranged in age between 11
and 16. There were two 11 years old.
These were Norma Ulrich of Hills-

LADIES' EMBROIDERED SHIRT WAISTS,
CORSET COVERS AND APRONS FREE!



EMBROIDERED SHIRT WAIST, No. 1631.
Hand-Embroidered Shirt waists are the
delight of all dressy Women. The charm-
ing design illustrated herewith is stamped
in the finest manner on 2 yds of fine white
lawn (46 inches wide) enough to make any
style of waist.

Our supply of these waists is limited, so
send us at once one subscription to COL-
MAN'S RURAL WORLD \$1.00 a year and we
will send you one of these beautiful Waists
absolutely free.

We also carry the same design for a
shirt waist opening in the front, so state
style wanted when ordering.



BEAUTIFUL CORSET COVER, No. 1632.

This elegant corset cover is stamped ready
to embroider on a very good quality of
fine Nainsook. You will never find a neater
design, the button hole edging gives a
dainty finish to armholes and neck. If you
do not have such fine undergarments it is
your own fault when you can get them at
no cost to you like you can these. There
are none so poor that cannot afford them.

Our Offer: Send us one yearly subscrip-
tion to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD at \$1.00
a year and we will send you one of these
beautiful corset covers, by mail prepaid.



THIS BEAUTIFUL APRON, No. 37,
GIVEN AWAY FREE.

Just to further introduce COLMAN'S RU-
RAL WORLD we are going to give away
1,000 of these beautiful and useful Fancy
Aprons, during the next few weeks. Hand
Embroidered Ten Aprons are always in great
demand among ladies and girls, and this is
an article anyone would be proud to own.
We offer this beautiful apron stamped on
Fine White Lawn including piece for pocket
and strings; also a six months' subscription
to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, which is an
up-to-date farm paper, with departments
for all the family, etc., for only Fifty Cents.
Send money order, stamps or coin at once.
Don't miss this great offer, because our sup-
ply will not last very long.

The above offers refer to new or renewal
subscriptions. If you are a subscriber have
your paper dated ahead for a year or two
and get these beautiful and useful articles.

BEAUTY

BEAUTIOLA makes Beau-
ty in one week. Price, 50c.
Agents wanted. Big seller
and profits. THE BEAUTI-
OLA CO., Beaulieu Bldg.,
2925 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Years of Suffering

Catarrh and Blood Disease—Doctors Failed to Cure.

Miss Mabel F. Dawkins, 1214 Lafayette St., Fort Wayne, Ind., writes: "For three years I was troubled with catarrh and blood disease. I tried several doctors and a dozen different remedies, but none of them did me any good. A friend told me of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took two bottles of this medicine and was as well and strong as ever. I feel like a different person and recommend Hood's to any one suffering from catarrh."

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called **Sarsatabs**.

boro, Jefferson County, and Forest Walker of Lawson, Ray County.

List of the Words.

Following are the words tackled by the contestants:

judgment	strategy	electioneer
perceptible	infallible	subterranean
procedure	auxiliary	capable
incomparable	swivel	legume
applicable	hoeling	usurious
occurrence	metallurgy	coroner
valley	bulletin	prejudice
proceeds	cemetery	insuperable
indeed	magazine	inflammable
hemorrhage	nuisance	conspicuous
sovereign	ascension	forfeiture
rescind	chancellor	especially
souvenir	peaceable	chalice
throatle	precedence	forcible
isocles	discretion	obscene
miscreant	dutious	paralyze
memorize	tenants	penurious
dahlia	beside	weasel
ordinal	emanate	franchise
parallel	concealing	inclemen-
maillable	exceed	facsimile
plausible	vitalize	volatile
vaccinate	nutritious	liquefaction
neuralgia	inexcusable	palliate
preferable	flery	pickrel
upholsterer	technical	collectible
vicesitude	laboratory	subservience
maniacal	concealment	efficiency
embeslee	granary	convenient
transferrable	crystalline	solitaire
bicuit	transfer	beneficial
venible	believe	inaccessible
tradition	farceful	apparal
supersede	spherical	vegetable
noticeable	aperfect	chandler
soluble	reminiscence	muclage
diminution	synonymous	eminent
dilation	mackerel	caricature
clarette	ceremonious	luscious
infectious	reducible	essentially
reducible	indissoluble	perennial
colonade	precipice	interfered
oneous	leucumous	sedate
malleable	magiarism	licensing
accede	lieutenant	synovial
ostensible	restaurant	kerosene
parasite	laughable	alluvial
disseminate	edible	caramel
mayonnaise	chauffeur	audible
serial	poitienary	amenable
separate	battalion	convene
beauteous	beleaguer	pageant
administrator	whinnv.	baclilus
concert	obstacle	contagious
exegious	consummate	auricle
oulet	muricide	omitting
venel	ausachan	catarrh
equinoctial	deleable	hymeneal
payable	statistician	oscillate
elemosynary	traitorous	satiate
sherbet	consignor	despicable
reversible	variegate	clavicle
management	judiciary	surecingle
remedial	cuticle	stratagem
		chrysanthemum

This was the second state spelling contest for pupils of the eighth grade or under, held since Wm. P. Evans became Superintendent of Public Schools. The arrangements for the contest were made by sixteen superintendents or teachers representing each of the congressional districts of the state.

In the old-fashioned spelling match the contestants spelled before a large audience at the Hall of Representatives on the night of May 12th. Gov. Major pronounced the first batch of words. Erna Poeschel of Hermann, Gasconade County, won first prize, \$5; Daphua Dunlap of New Madrid received the second prize of \$3. The third prize of \$2 went to Eva Norman of Galena, Stone County.

The oral match began at 8 o'clock and Miss Dunlap missed "reverie," giving Miss Poeschel first prize, at 10:30 o'clock.

The prizes to the winners in the regular contest were formally awarded in the evening by Supt. Evans, except the fourth, which was awarded by Gov. Major. This was \$10 in gold and was contributed by the governor. The governor complimented Miss Sweetie Pace upon the redness of her cheeks and beauty of her hair and said he hoped she would be a good girl 365 days each year.

If you can accommodate city people on your farm this summer let them know. City people read farm papers.

SPRING MEDICINE.

Nature supplies spring medicine enough in the form of the foods that are now in season. Rhubarb stewed or in piece should now be eaten in large quantities—it is virtually impossible to eat too much of it. Spinach, rich in iron and iodine, is always good. Salads of lettuce, endives, escarol, chicory, green peppers, and especially dandelions, are among the best spring medicines. All these vegetables have a high content of alkaline salts which tend to counteract the acidity of the blood. They also contain large amounts of cellulose, which exerts a favorable action upon the intestines and prevents constipation.

There are certain of these vegetables, however, that should be avoided by some persons. Rhubarb and sorrel, for example, should not be eaten by those whose kidneys are out of order.

Asparagus is now in. It contains no nutriment, but is rich in iron and potash, and is recommended for persons with a tendency to diabetes.

Of all the spring vegetables, however, the humble dandelion is the most to be recommended. When cut young and small it is delicious in a salad, but when the leaves have become large they are likely to be tough and to need much chewing. Like all plants that grow close to the ground, it needs a lot of washing before being served. The tender flower buds should not be cut off; they are the best part of the plant. Dandelion contains all that is needed as a blood purifier in the spring.

MINISTERS' DAUGHTERS.

President Wilson is the third minister's son to become president—the others were Arthur and Cleveland—but Mrs. Wilson is the seventh daughter of a minister to become the mistress of the White House. Mrs. John Adams, Mrs. Fillmore, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. McElroy, who was the sister of President Arthur, Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Harrison were all daughters of ministers. Mrs. Wilson is not only the daughter, but also the granddaughter of a minister.

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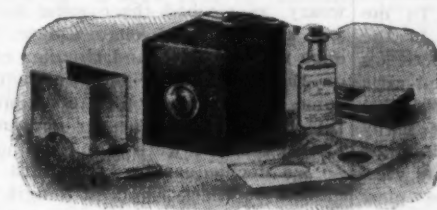
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PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.

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Cut in five sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5 3/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 16-year size. Price 10c.

9561-9590. Ladies' and Misses' Costume.

The blouse is cut in five sizes for misses: 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years, and in three sizes for ladies: 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern is cut in five sizes for ladies: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure, and in three sizes for misses: 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 6 yards of 40-inch material for a 36-inch size. This calls for two separate patterns mailed on receipt of 10c for each pattern.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. Size Years

Bust. In. Waist. In.

Name

Address

In ordering patterns for Waist, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say large, small, or medium.

OLD WAY OF PLANTING CORN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I am just in from the corn field this morning, where my son George has been furrowing and where his young wife, Carrie, has been dropping corn in the good old-fashioned way of our forefathers. My wife and myself have also had a hand in the business, and the process is somewhat slow but sure. Part of the field is a little rough, so we thought we would adopt obsolete methods and save the machine from wear and tear. To me there is something romantic in the old way of planting corn, where we used to see squads of boys and girls in every cornfield, who enjoyed this work, and perhaps there are many aged ones now living who would be glad to become young again and view the scenes of childhood and plow and plant in the old way, for a short time at least. Among all the loved ones who worked with me in the fields in youthful days, there remains none, so far as I know, all having passed away long years ago, and this reminds us of the shortness of life.

This is the last day of April and it has been a lovely one, bright, calm and sunshiny, and as I worked in the field soon after sunrise this morning, while zephyrs were playing around, the fragrance from numerous trees of wild crabapple in blossom was wafted to me across the field, I was delighted and almost imagined I was in the Garden of Eden, before the fall of man, so being in good spirits and in the best of health, I thought as I planted the grain, that I would jot down a few notes for the RURAL WORLD and others.

My first corn planting experience dates back 65 years, as it was in 1848 that I helped put in the crop on the old home place of my father, and after finishing this job I was sent to drop for a neighbor who lived three miles away, where I worked several days for a renter, and as they treated me so well, and had such a beautiful home near the picturesque Delaware river, the stream of lovely landscapes, I became much attached to them and their nice home, and was loth to go when the time came for me to leave, but my big brother was with me, and he almost had to use coercion before I would submit. I was always a lover of beautiful landscapes, and the banks of the Delaware had been decorated by evergreen groves and laurel thickets and other embellishments of nature until it was a charming place to muse and study esthetics. In the spring of the year, when the trees of the forests were leafing out, numerous rafts of pine and hemlock logs would be floated down the stream to a great distance, to market at mills on the way.

It was very fascinating to the average boy to sit for hours perched high up on a rocky bluff and watch the oarsmen as they guided the raft down stream at such times. These rafts were large and for weeks they floated down the river day and night, at all hours, moving about as fast as a man would walk. For protection from storms a small log cabin was built on some of them.

I want to relate a story of the precocity of two wayward youths, who flourished at the time I did my first corn planting. After I returned from helping my neighbor to plant corn, I was sent to school, and one evening the scholars were dismissed very early and a few of the boys hung around the playground, when a comrade brought forth a jewsharp and played. The music seemed to be the finest I had ever heard, though a little mournful, and it had the effect to sadden and make one discontented with the old home, where I thought things were on the humdrum order. After the mournful lay was ended

and the strains of music had died away I was a very sad boy and wanted to do something very heroic, so I made a proposition to the musician, who was my cousin, that we run away and visit the man who I had helped to plant corn, and after the visit, we would go out into the broad world and enjoy life, and seek our fortunes far away, and without the least consideration of the consequences of this rash act, we set out and were soon quite a distance from home when we began to get thirsty, hungry and weary, as we had three miles to go, and some of it through timber, and once we were lost, and troubles came on thick and fast, and we thought some of retracing our steps, but at this time we were nearer our haven of rest than we were to our old home, so we decided to press forward and gain our liberty, and at length we reached the farm house and found the doors locked and folks gone, and it was then near sundown, and we were so hungry and we thought that perhaps the folks would not get home till next day, and if so, what would become of us, and where would we sleep?

In great distress we sat down by the roadside, thinking that perhaps the folks might come home by the time it was dark, and then and there in bitter anguish we resolved that if we ever got back home again we would stay there. Before it was quite dark we were overjoyed when we heard the rumbling of a buggy in the distance, and soon the folks rode up, but we met with a cold reception, as the man no doubt supposed we were truants, but they gave us some supper, and while we were eating, my big brother came in, looking for runaways, so I got home by bedtime, and got a terrible scolding, but no whipping. Boys and girls, before you leave the farm and the old folks, spend days, weeks and months in deep reflection. J. M. MILLER.

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To secure new or renewal subscriptions for COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD we offer you choice of the following combinations for \$1.00, as advertised:

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Get in touch with the man who desires the very thing you want to sell.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

W. P. Graves was in town Monday with a load of seed corn raised on his farm in Eagle township. Mr. Graves received \$1 per bushel for this corn. The corn was planted May 27, 1912, and is of the Diamond Joe, big white variety.—Macon Times-Democrat.

Mothers' Day was celebrated in thousands of cosy homes, Sunday, by mother cooking the dinner, and then clearing off the table and washing the dishes while daughter entertained her admiring young friends by playing the piano in the parlor.—Kansas City Journal.

"This is our busy season, when every available hand and team is out at work," said R. O. Strong, of Daviess county, Missouri. "The heavy rains held up corn planting a little, and now farmers are wasting no time in finishing up the seeding. The pastures never looked better."—Stock Yards Journal.

Enough rain has fallen during the past week to last the farmers for some time, provided the chinch bugs do not begin their work of destroying the oats and wheat. Everything is still favorable for the largest crops ever raised in the county, the trees promising an abundance of fruit even for stock fattening purposes.—St. Clair County, Mo., Democrat.

Clyde Rush tells of a farmer who once shipped two car loads of turnips to a produce firm in St. Louis. Instead of getting a check for the vegetables he got a bill for freight charges above what the turnips sold for. The farmer wrote back that he had no money but he had more turnips he could send them in payment for the freight.—Rayville Enterprise.

How many farmers do you know that make a really intelligent selection of their seed corn? Over in Macon County, the other day, a newspaper writer made inquiry from 75 farmers whom he met in regard to this matter and only two of that number had used systematic methods for selecting their seed. The others all went at it haphazard.—Columbia, Mo., Herald.

There is a promise of the greatest crop of apples, peaches, pears, plums and in fact every variety of fruit, this section of the country has ever yielded. What a tremendous amount of wealth it will bring to the fruit growers of Southern Illinois, and how thankful they should be to be favored with bumper crops. We all wish we had large orchards this year.—Centralia (Ill.) Democrat.

The produce houses here will handle this year less than half the amount of wool bought last year, and the price this week is 17c, against 27c last year. There are very few sheep in the county. In the face of the fact that wool is selling this year for 17c, whereas it sold last year for 27c, the price of wool clothing is going up. If clothes grow costlier as the raw product grows cheaper, what's the use?—Laclede Co. Republican.

W. A. Hoffarth, of Bendavis, Mo., surprised his friends by getting quietly married Sunday, May 5, to Miss Polly Polk, who has been teaching the spring term of school at Dunsmore schoolhouse. They drove over Sunday morning to the residence of J. L. Scott, J. P., and were married and took dinner with Geo. Stewart and family and on Monday night they were treated to a rousing charivari in which between 90 and 100 people participated and then ate three pails of candy at Bill's expense.—Houston Republican.

Rev. Tom Roberts reports a big wolf hunt north of Luray Saturday night which resulted in a den of five

young ones being found. For the first time in years, timber wolves made their appearance this spring in that country and made their presence felt by slaughtering about seventy-five lambs in the neighborhood. Saturday night a bunch of men with foxhounds went after them in earnest. They trailed the old ones to the den but after that lost track of them. It is thought that the wolves were driven down from the north by forest fires.—La Grange Indicator.

We understand that our county is again being over-run with a lot of transient salesmen who are trying to unload a lot of merchandise upon Polk county farmers that could not be handled by responsible local salesmen, who stay and make good their guarantee. The Herald has always been for buying of the home merchant who lives among us, pays taxes, supports our churches and schools, and helps us build roads, improve the country and remains here to make good as a citizen and a merchant. We utter a word of caution. Trade at home. Keep your money at home.—Bolivar Herald.

Benton county alone could feed 50,000 head of cattle at \$1.25 per head per season and make good money and have a surplus of pasture left. Why will stock people pay \$5.00 elsewhere when the best and cheapest pasture on earth is obtainable in Benton county with perpetual water? This is a stock country and from these hills and valleys the finest and fattest beef, mutton and pork can be turned into market at bigger profit than anywhere else. It is here to get and take if stock people will only look about. The Osage river valleys and hills can help supply the demand for cheap meat from its abundance of cheap provender.—P. H. Coney in Benton Co. Enterprise.

From all reports and observations not as many silos are being built this spring as were put up a year ago. Men in a position to know say that this is due to the plentiful supply of good feed with which feeders have been blessed during the past year. Most silos were built following the short feed year of 1911 than had ever before been built in the central west. Should another dry year strike these prosperous sections, which it is devoutly to be hoped never will, those who have not been far-sighted enough to erect silos will again receive a forcible demonstration of the state policy that silos are really insurance policies against a feed shortage.—Bolivar Herald.

The largest acreage of potatoes in the history of the Orrick district has been planted here this year, the total being 3,500 acres last year, so says Elmer A. Paulson, the Potato King of Missouri. The largest previous acreage was in 1909 when 3,300 acres were planted. It is believed that it will require 1,200 cars to handle the 1913 crop. The growers are showing much more care in building up their soil than in past years and it is thought there will be a better average yield per acre and a better quality of potatoes. However, there was much complaint about the seed this year received from the Red River valley as it was scabby and frost bitten. The Ray County growers have begun an agitation to induce the State Legislature to pass a law looking to some sort of protection from this kind of seed potatoes and several growers have taken the matter up with the state authorities. Digging time will start July 10 and continue until September 15. The Orrick growers have organized an association but will probably not establish a selling agency.—Richmond Missourian.

When answering advertisers please mention the RURAL WORLD.

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It is the greatest and most desirable stock farm in St. Louis County, 380 acres in one solid tract, fronting on three roads, the Clayton, Manchester and Keh's Mill; 360 acres in the highest state of cultivation; 20 acres in timber; splendid springs, fruit of all kinds, good house and outbuildings, and in the most beautiful and highest part of the County. This is the finest place of its kind in the entire state of Missouri, 19 miles from St. Louis, and can be had at a price if taken soon. For price, terms, etc., see:

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FOR SALE—70-acre dairy, fruit, truck and poultry farm, 3 miles out on Jackson Pike; best road in the county. Will be sold for \$1/2 cash, balance on 5 years' time, with 6 per cent interest. This is a snap, and the first man with the cash gets a bargain. Come quick and see me. Lawrence Morrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

LAND—For sale, 30 acres, in Liberty County, Texas; will sell at sacrifice price; will trade for St. Louis property. 305 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LOTS—For sale, in Ashton, Ark., 3 railroads; sacrifice for cash; will trade. 305 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SEED CORN.

SEED CORN, WHITE ELEPHANT—Pure selected quality of seed, graded, tested 96 per cent; heavy yielder, 100-day corn, deep grained, large ears, special price. Single bushel \$1.75, per two bushels \$3.25, 5 bushel lots \$1.50 per bushel, shelled. Robt. Plate, Mexico, Mo.

SEED CORN—Reid's Yellow Dent and Johnson County White, from prize-winning stock; test 99 per cent; in ear, per bushel, \$2.75; shelled, per bushel, \$2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shady Lane Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ill.

CHEAP SEED CORN—As it is getting late in the season, and we still have about 75 bushels of Johnson County White seed corn, selected when husking in November, we will make a special low price in order to sell it. Select seed, tipped and butted, \$3.75 per sack of two bushels; \$2 per single bushel; sacks free. This is the lowest price ever made on seed corn of equal quality. C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

POTATOES.

POTATO SLIPS FOR SALE—Enormous, improved Golden Beauty and Nancy Hall; will begin shipping about April 1 or 15 to July 1. One dollar and fifty cents per thousand all around. Safe delivery guaranteed. Largest plant bed in the South, four acres. You will make no mistake in placing your order here. Send in your orders for May and June. Millions of plants for sale. Special prices to dealers. C. M. McKinney, Louisville, Fla.

GODFREY'S TRIUMPH SWEET POTATO—Ready for the table in 60 days after planting. Yields twice as much as any other sort. Keeps all the year around. Price of plants \$1.75 per 1000. I guarantee plants to reach you in good order. Will send sample of potato with plants if requested. T. K. Godbey, Waldo, Florida.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

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COW PEAS—First-class New Era Cow Peas for sale. Write for sample and prices. Reference: Blodgett Bank. W. H. Allen, Blodgett, Mo.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Kind that lay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price reduced to \$3.00, 100; \$1.00, 30. Mrs. P. H. Streeter, Hamilton, Mo.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. No. 1 Farm Stock.—Price, \$1 per setting of 15. **MRS. C. D. LYON,** R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

30 SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1. 25 years' experience breeding the Leghorn. W. H. Bush, Eldorado Springs, Mo.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

POULTRY.

OZARK STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00 setting; \$5.00 hundred. Red cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Good stock at bargain prices. E. M. Pinto, St. James, Missouri.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS for sale, 10 cents each, or \$1.00 sitting. **Mrs. A. Brower, Hinchart, Mo.**

ANCONAS—Ideal farm chicken. Best layers, small eaters. Lays large, white eggs. My breeding birds are beauties. 15 eggs, \$1.25; 30 eggs, \$2.00. **T. Z. Richey, Cannellton, Ind.**

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FOR SALE—Extra choice big type Poland pigs, five months old, weigh 150 lbs. Price \$20.00 each. Geo. L. Snider, Fruitland, Mo.

100 REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS for sale, \$10 up; yearling boar, \$35; 30 bred gilts, will farrow in Aug. and Sept., \$30 to \$35. Have sold stock in 40 counties in Mo. If wanting anything in above line, describe it to J. E. Weller, Fayette, Mo.

BERKSHIRES—Healthy, growthy, prolific. Pigs, \$10 each. Bred gilts for June farrow, \$40 each. H. H. Shepard, Pacific, Mo.

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FOR SALE—A ten months' old Red Polled bull calf, eligible for registry. Address: T. H. Harvey, Effingham, Ill.

Rural World "Ads" Produce Results

FINDS THE RURAL WORLD A MONEY-MAKER FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Marshfield, Mo., May 12, 1913.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I inclose money order for \$1.20. Please insert the above copy for ad. in this week's issue and the following issue. My last ad. gave good results. I find COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD a money-maker for the advertiser.

Yours truly,

S. S. HINERMAN.

ADVERTISED THREE CALVES FOR SALE—GOT ORDERS FOR SEVEN.

Fulton, Mo., May 10, 1913.

Editor RURAL WORLD: This spring I had three Holstein calves for sale, but after advertising them in the RURAL WORLD received orders for seven. The three first orders got the calves—one to La Junta, Colo., and the other two to Concordia, Kans. I had orders from Tennessee, Arkansas and several from Missouri, but had to return the money, as I run out of calves. When I have any more for sale I will surely call on the RURAL WORLD.

Yours truly,

F. BION McCURRY.

SHIP YOUR POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, calves, lambs, wool, etc., to Harry M. Shanks Com. Co., 816 N. Fourth st., St. Louis. Refs.: International Bank.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Breeding stock surpassed by none; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Geo. Clough, Carrollton, Illinois.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Well mated birds; excellent type and color; prize winners; heavy layers; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo.

NOW is the time to buy eggs, \$1.00 per 15; chicks 12 1-2c each, range raised White Leghorns bred to lay. Kruse Poultry Farm, Kirkwood, Mo.

NOW is the time to get cheap eggs of the R. C. R. 1. Reds, the great layers. 60c a setting, \$3.50 a hundred. G. Kitterer, Concordia, Mo.

CHERRY R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Eggs from exhibition stock \$2.00 per 15; range \$1.00. Orders booked for baby chicks. Mrs. Wm. Price, Litchfield, Ill.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—American, English and White strains of prize-winning layers; mating list free. Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.

OZARK STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Bred to heavy weight. Egg record equal to the best. Get a June hatch for winter layers. Mammoth Pekin ducks. Eggs 5c each, 100 \$4. Elm Branch Farm, S. S. Hinerman, Marshfield, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.
ONE HUNDRED WALTHAM WATCHES for sale at \$5.45 each, postpaid, 15 size, screw back and bezel, 15 jewel. Address O. G. Gibson, Russ, Mo.

TWO WHITE TABLE POTATOES raised from seed-ball, enormously productive, culled for five years to one type. No. 1 Early, No. 2 late. Eyes, 6 for ten cents by mail. I have new onions, beets, beans, flowers, etc., and shall include some of such seeds with every 25-cent order for potatoes. H. Lowater, Rock Elm, Wis.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-1170. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS—Fatten hogs on hay; hay fattens just as fast when prepared according to our secret formula. No machinery or chemicals required. Will also send Formula, how to make Hens lay all the year round, both for 25 cts. Information Bureau, 803 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal.

RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED.

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address, Milton Ross, 4431 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM PRINTING—We make a specialty of letter heads, envelopes, etc., for farmers and stockmen. Samples free. Prices reasonable. Frederick Printing & Stationery Co., 318 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

SWELL RINGS 50c—Springtime is ringtime. Agents coinng money—making 100 to 300 per cent profit selling our Guaranteed Lady's, Gent's and Children's gold-filled rings; richly set with striking reproductions of stunning rubies, sapphires, pearls, opals, topaz, amethysts, turquoise, diamonds, etc., that sell up to \$25. Many exquisite designs. Sample ring 50c—three for \$1.25. Include string finger measure and state fac simile gem desired. Walsh & Baerwald, 2407 Bonheur Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HOME BUSINESS—25 cts brings complete instructions for operating a home business. No competition. No experience required. Order to-day. Beck-Saunders Co., 4924 Margaretta, St. Louis, Mo.

WHY WORK FOR SMALL WAGES when you can earn a large salary by learning Gregg Shorthand and Typewriting and Book-keeping? We qualify you at home at small expense. Stenographers are wanted in the Government service, in public offices and by hundreds of business concerns. Good positions and wages everywhere. Send for Free Catalog. Brown's Correspondence School, Dept.-K, Freeport, Illinois.

NEW 1913 EDITION.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE.—Our 1913 official 132 page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States; it contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables, and Charts, showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three Year Homestead Law approved June 8th, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to RURAL WORLD for \$1.00.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: While people of Lawrence County may be a little slow in some respects, and actually are a little behind in many things, they have a Mutual Insurance Co., organized in 1885. It is in first-class working order, having paid all claims and now carries two million dollars insurance. It has saved its patrons a great deal of money during its existence, as it affords real protection at real expense, and all the money paid out is held at home. Its officers and directors are all farmers. **SIMON BAUMGARTNER,** Pierce City, Mo., May 12.

WITTE ENGINES.

We are in receipt of the Witte Iron Works Co. catalogue for this year, which is an artistic production of the printer's art. This company was established in 1870 in Kansas City, Mo., and they confine their manufacturing to gas, gasoline and oil engines. They have been in continuous operation for forty-three years. They own and control their entire works, covering over three acres, and have given patrons the kind of treatment that make them friends. Their engines are all internal combustion, generating power from gas or gasoline, and such oils as naphtha, distillate, kerosene and others, taking the fuel directly into the cylinder and there firing it by electricity. They build 54 styles and sizes, all four-cycle engines, to provide for all ranges of power needs, and produce an engine which can be operated at lowest cost per horse power for fuel. They give a binding five-year guarantee, give a 60-day trial, and even guarantee safe delivery. This company believes in a square deal and are worthy of patronage.

Everybody reads small ads, because they are looking for just the things they find there. Only 1 cent a word.

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Pres.—C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
 Vice-Pres.—L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.
 Sec'y—Miss Inez Blacet, Greenville, Ill.

Official Paper—

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

ROCKVILLE FARMERS UNITE.

President Drayton Proposes a Big Equity Union Picnic First Saturday in August and Promises to Attend and Deliver Lecture.

Rockville, Mo., May 11, 1913.

Mr. C. O. Drayton: My Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I write you today to let you know what I have done. I received your letter of the 30th and will say I had the 100 postcards printed and called the meeting yesterday (May 10). We met, but as all the farmers are so busy planting, we did not have a large crowd, but there were 25 or 30 present, and we elected E. H. Hirni president, Chester L. Roberts vice-president, and Leonard Hegenour secretary and treasurer. They did not elect me president, as you see above; but I was glad they elected Mr. Hirni, as he is older than I, is a perfect gentleman, has considerable influence among those with whom he is acquainted and also is a great hustler.

I started taking orders for binder twine and I got Mr. Hirni to assist me, and with what we got at the meeting yesterday and I had collected before, we have over 8,000 lbs. I think we will get between 15,000 and 20,000 lbs.; we are selling it for \$8.50 per cwt. (\$8.00 F. O. B. Jefferson City, 41c freight, 9c for our time and trouble). They were selling twine for \$11.50 at Rockville, and the dealer told me we would pay \$14.00 before we cut the wheat; but since I have been soliciting orders they are selling for \$11.00. The price at Appleton City is \$12.50 per cwt., so you see, Mr. Drayton, by our starting and taking orders for this twine we will save between \$3.00 and \$4.00 per cwt.

We are going to hold meetings every month on the first Saturday.

Could you send me prices on salt, wire, machine oil and flour, and the address of each, or can't you get special prices on these articles?

Hoping to hear from you again, and wishing you could arrange to stop off at Rockville, and give us a good lecture some time during the summer, I am, very truly yours,

CHESTER L. ROBERTS.

Greenville, Ill., May 14, 1913.

Mr. Chester L. Roberts, Rockville, Mo.: Dear Sir—Your letter received and contents noted with pleasure. I am surely glad to hear that Rockville is waking up again and buying twine together. Can you buy fertilizer together? I will send you some blank applications for memberships and for taking subscriptions for stock in the Rockville Equity Exchange. Tell them that no money must be paid till you have 70 stockholders. Then you elect five directors and pay in your subscriptions, build your warehouse, hire your manager and start in business. Keep meeting and working and buying together till you succeed in having a warehouse and the trade of 100 good farmers united at Rockville.

Meet regularly every month, work for new members and stockholders, get the farmers to reading the RU-

RAL WORLD, buy in carload lots and show benefits for the members, and you will soon have 100 co-operators at Rockville.

I want your Union to have a big Equity Union Picnic the first Saturday of August, and I will come and give them an Equity Union lecture. Wishing you great success at Rockville, I am, your farmer friend,

C. O. DRAYTON, President.

WHY WE HAVE THE PROFIT SYSTEM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The greed and selfishness of millionaires and "would-be millionaires" knows no bounds. Their most potent weapon is the profit-system. Through this robber system capitalists rob the wealth producers of untold millions of dollars annually in rich America. This craze for piling up millions is a curse to our country.

Take away the profit system, and one great power to rob the struggling masses will be broken. We have this robber system because the masses support it. The common people uphold it by patronizing it. As long as we support profit-takers we certainly will have them. They will hang on like leeches until Golden Rule Co-operation shakes them off. The only hope of the masses is in co-operation.

Until we establish true-blue-fraternal-co-operation the people will be industrial slaves to millionaires and millions of little profit-takers. The millions of little leeches must be shaken off by the introduction of a co-operative system which puts them every one out of business. The men, whose selfishness prevents them from becoming co-operators, are responsible for the present business system which centers the major part of our immense wealth in the hands of the few.

The support of a wrong system which is founded in selfishness and greed, is why we have it. But to curse the system or growl about it will avail nothing. Millions of good people are supporting this robber system ignorantly. They must be organized into Equity Unions and educated away from the system that robs them, to a system that will not take one cent of profit from them. This can be done by education. It is a slow but sure process. People must be shown. They must be gathered together into industrial unions. These unions must do what the Equity Union is doing—viz: "Promote the intelligence, morality and fraternalism of all of its members and persuade them to support a co-operative business instead of a business which takes a profit on everything they buy and everything they sell. Capitalism and profitism are one and the same robber system."

The Farmers' Equity Union is teaching the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man which exclude selfish profit taking, and the preying of the strong on the weak. The equity Text Book explains fully a practical plan of golden rule co-operation that is gradually but surely overthrowing the profit system. Send ten two-cent stamps for this book and when you read it hand it to your neighbors. Then ten form a union

and we will build you up to 100 members and into a co-operative company that will break down the profit system in your town and teach the people Golden Rule Co-operation.

Greenville, Ill. C. O. DRAYTON.

RALLY AT CORRELL, MINN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Correll Equity Exchange has succeeded well for the first year. We have a farmers' elevator on each side of us and two old line elevators in town, and yet we have received more than half of the grain in our territory.

We are working for a big Equity Union Rally on Saturday, May 31, at 2 p. m. C. O. Drayton, National President, will address the meeting. Subject: "The Old and the New System."

The President is full of Equity Union Enthusiasm and good points on co-operation. We want every member to remember May 31 and be sure to come and bring one or two farmers with him. The meeting will be in Correll school house.

Remember May 31 and telephone to your neighbors.

CHARLES KRAFT, Sec.

MULLINVILLE EQUITY UNION.

Now Has 120 Interested Members and Bright Prospects Among the Good People of Western Kansas.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mr. C. O. Drayton was here and organized a Farmers' Equity Exchange, and can say we are moving along nicely. We have 1250 members and are greatly interested in the move we have taken and feel that this plan of uniting the farmers is a good and safe one. We have purchased the O'Neil & Budds elevator and took possession the 1st of May. We took in over 5,000 bu. of wheat the first day. We expect to handle 30,000 bu. between now and harvest. We will handle 75 per cent of the wheat crop marketed here at Mullinville, if we can handle it, and we can handle it if we can get the cars. We farmers must be careful in how we rush the wheat on the market when the machines start in.

We know we have one of the biggest prospects for a crop that we have had for years. It is good for from 30 to 40 bu. per acre, if the drouth don't strike us. We are in one of the best places, and where some of the best soil and best people in Western Kansas are to be found.

The reason it is good is because we always raise the crop of wheat, and to prove that, land has advanced from \$3,000 per quarter to \$8,000, and as high as \$10,000, within the last six years.

Now, what we want is for more of the farmers to unite with us, cut out the middleman's profit and keep more of our wheat money at home. We feel that the farmer is the man that needs it. In order to do this we must organize and stick together. We have a fine little town here for Western Kansas, and the people living in it are for making it an up-to-date town. We now have a big opera house that will seat 600 and a \$10,000 church and \$10,000 schoolhouse, a \$3,000 township house and two good substantial banks, which no farmer is ashamed of, and, in fact, they are run and owned by our best farmers, and they also belong to our Equity Exchange. So we are bound to make it a go at Mullinville.

W. F. SNYDER.

Mullinville, Kan., May 6, 1913.

We have inquiries for various things that should be advertised at one cent a word. Let people know what you want to buy, sell or exchange.

UNION PICNIC AT SPRING LAKE.

Java Has Saved Over \$3,500.00 to Members by Co-operative Buying.

Editor RURAL WORLD: On June 12th the Farmers' Equity Unions of Java, Bowdle and Selby will have a Union Picnic at Spring Lake, Mr. C. O. Drayton, national president of the Farmers' Equity Union, will lecture on Co-operation.

We cordially invite all farmers and others who are interested in Co-operation to come and hear Mr. Drayton. On that date the Farmers' Equity Union at Java will have been in existence two years and we have saved over \$3,500.00 to the members by buying co-operatively.

A. E. BORG, Sec'y-Treas.
 Java, S. D.

SEMI-EQUITY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Semi-Equity or Half-Equity will not grow and prosper like Whole-Equity or the Golden-Rule plan.

I cannot help but want to get right down to business, and see Equity, pure Equity, and nothing but Equity. Everything Equity in every way, manner and form.

I want to see crops raised to be sold on Equity plan. I want to see consumer buy all and all on Equity plan.

Semi-Equity is only baby play to my notion of things. Anything as good as Equity-plan and done on the semi-plan don't appeal to me.

I want to see the world say down with the profit-toll gates, not just one or so of them, but down with all of them, no half way about it. We can never do much on the half-way plan.

I want to see Equity consumer buying from the Equity farmer, not Equity farmers selling to just anyone, nor Equity consumers buying from just any one.

Equity is a principle and true men stand by principle, not half way, but all and all.

Farmers, there is a way to get your wheat and all crops direct to consumer by Equity plan. You know it, and I know it. We know we farmers like to buy direct as it takes out all toll gates and we still know many of the large trusts will not sell to us that way because we are so small, yet compared with their entire patronage and they will turn us down to save themselves with their long line of agents who work for the trust.

Will the farmer turn around and sell to a long line of "middlemen" and thereby not only loose the trade direct to consumer, but also fail to get consumers suffer for our goods and also their good will and patronage when we go to buy direct from producer, such as mine, factory or mill?

There is no half way plan that will ever meet with success. You are either "pro et con," for or against.

There is many a man today who understands the Equity plan but is not willing to sacrifice now, that he may see the Equity plan in operation.

Any great principle to be put in operation must have back of it men, strong men, noble men, and honest men. Men in every sense of the word.

How any so-called Equity man can ask direct shipment from factory and mine, and dump his crops into middlemen's hands to rob consumer is more than I can understand unless it be his ignorance of the situation.

Some may say President Drayton started the elevator proposition, and so he did, and no one can read his pieces or hear his addresses, but know he did not mean to stop there. Read the Constitution. President Drayton's idea never was to form a farmers' trust, but in all his talk and actions was Equity on pure golden rule plan, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

I wish to say right here that farm-

ers selling to middlemen such as wheat to trust mills and letting these milling trusts mill that wheat into flour, ship-stuff and bran, by unorganized labor and turning around, the mill selling the cheap labor output at a price that cheap labor could not consume. Equity is a principle of justice to all, and if you have in mind a farmers' trust you are far from Equity, further than the unorganized hay-seed.

We do not think there are many in Equity's fold who believe in a farmers' trust, but one thing we do need is more men that will be big enough to see Equity, her fullness and entire meaning.

If you are Equity at heart, you as farmer or consumer will do all in your power to see your product sold direct to consumer.

Farmers, listen, all producing consumers have something to sell of their products, whether directly or indirectly. The coal miner whose labor digs your coal is the same man who you in turn must have to consume your farm product.

Let the farmer demand that his products of his labor and investment be sold direct and also let miner demand that his labor also be sold direct. We will see the day that the middlemen line of goods will be called "scab" goods, and the direct output union or Equity goods.

If Equity was to buy its next winter's coal from unorganized labor mines, do you think that would advertise Equity very well in the eyes of the world?

Equity is principle, Equity is business, Equity is justice.

Equity will give a demand for more products, for Equity sells on a margin of producers' cost instead of the dictate of middlemen.

If Equity is right, let's have lots of Equity, not just a little for sauce I like to think and more, I like to use Equity flour, potatoes, cabbage, apples, coal, fence, etc., etc. and so do you, you will have to admit it.

Middlemen may try to fool you, but they charge you for the time it takes to fool you.

Yes, I would say with our brother, "Long live Equity."

Virden, Ill. VIRGIL I. WIRT.

THE FARMERS' VS. CLASS ROADS.

The class interests want a long distance road, a state road. The farmer wants a short road, one that reaches his church, his schoolhouse and his shipping station, writes B. F. Staymates, in speaking of the Tice bill, pending in the Illinois Legislature. The classes want a road to Chicago, to Springfield, to Peoria, to St. Louis, etc. The farmers' roads are innumerable and go in all directions. The class system are few in number and go in few directions, simply shooting through the country.

The farm system reaches the country granaries and cribs, the doctors' patients and the postman's patrons. The state or class proposition touches these only as rare accidents. The farmer feels justly that roads good enough for him are good enough for his fleeting guests, for their visits are but a flash. The class road, on the other hand, seeks to lay piratical hands on the revenues of the farmers' roads. If the farm roads are poor now, what will they be when pillaged of their revenues to build the state road? The state road system by the clear terms of the Tice bill seeks to centralize 90,000 miles of Illinois roads in a few hands for quite obvious reasons. The farm system, on the other hand, stands for the wisest rule of the people in their own local affairs, the one reveals in bond taxation, the other bitterly opposes it.

The farm and the road are simply

parts of each other; they stand shoulder to shoulder because one is one shoulder and the other is the other shoulder of our great agricultural life; to injure one is to hurt the other. They must stand abreast in the world's onward march. The paramount use of the road is to carry the farm's products to its shipping station and put them on the platform, where the wizards of steam and electricity dismissed the services of the state road fifty years since, with its plodding ox teams and droves of live stock, on their long, weary way to the great trading centers.

ADVISES RAISING OF STOCK.

"Under ordinary circumstances, a man is supposed to make enough money out of the banking business to be independent of revenue from other sources," remarked James M. Klein, of New Madrid county, Mo. "But," he continued, "I suppose I am one of those people who are not content to let well enough alone, for I couldn't keep my hands out of cattle. And not only cattle, but farming in general is right in my line and I have long fostered the 'Back to the Farm' movement. In my opinion the present-day farmer is far more industrious than his brother twenty-five or fifty years ago, and he is learning something that it is only a question

of time until every one of them will be doing, and that is, to not only work his farm, but also to handle live stock as well. I know it to be a fact that with but a few hours a day, in stock, that you will mighty nearly double your profits. For example, just take one side of it; the feeding. A person doesn't necessarily have to raise cattle, go to the market and buy your feeders. Then bring them back to the farm and by using good rations and at the expenditure of a little time, you will be surprised at the profit there is in it. However, a man that feeds cattle along with his other farm work necessarily has to do the feeding when there is time for it and just at present we are getting ready for spring work in my county and consequently there are very few cattle on feed. When we can take time from our crops, nearly every one of us use feed cattle to a certain extent and we generally manage to turn out some good stuff. The question of what to feed sometimes worries a person, but my advice is to feed home-grown corn and a good grade of cotton-seed meal or cake. And if you will use these two rations you have solved the problem and at the same time minimized your feeding expenses."

The parcel post was intended to enable farmers to sell direct to city and town. Let people know what you have for sale at one cent a word.



LAW

Will Make You a Leader of Men!

To the eager thousands of young men and women who recognize the inestimable value of success this message is addressed.

Law is the master key to success. It will equip you to better cope with the problems of life. Decide to rise above the throng. Decide now to succeed. Make a resolution to qualify for the great profession of law. Make your decision—then act. While you are dreaming over some great plan, remember this: The man who dreams but fails to act is the man who, in the winter of his life, always tells of lost opportunities. Don't be one of those to say the world never offered you a chance. Right now is your chance to equip yourself for the oldest, most dignified and most advantageous profession of the law. Many a man sees his opportunity but fails to grasp it. Here is your opportunity. Don't let it slip through your fingers. Take this great step towards success today!

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Act NOW; this is your lifetime opportunity to equip yourself for the oldest, most dignified and most advantageous profession. The new corporation system, the new Interstate Commerce laws, the newly advocated method of criminal procedure have all conspired to create a tremendous demand not only for the practicing lawyer, but also for him whose equipment is enhanced by a legal training. The world of commerce is begging for men who are armed with a knowledge of law. All business transactions involve some points of law. Premiums are placed on men with legal proficiency. Decide to rise above the throng. Decide now to succeed. Act on the opportunity we give you. Mail free coupon today.

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Address.....

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all rich level river bottom land, above overflow, and only 5 miles from railroad town; on two public roads and telephone line. There are 200 acres of this in cultivation and balance in timber. There are 10 houses and a store building. People are all white and native Americans; most of them are from Illinois and Missouri.

This property can be bought for \$40 per acre if taken this month; 1/4 cash, balance to suit purchaser. I have two smaller farms for sale also.

L. G. CROWLEY,
Black Jack, Ark.

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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once. Can arrange for spare time only if desired. Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars Free. Write today.

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The Business Man Farmer

knows the importance of using proper machinery on the farm. He too, knows the value of feeding cut fodder. Proper cutting and filling a Silo are as important as the Silo itself. The **Dick Blizard Ensilage Cutter** (Patented), is built for endurance and satisfaction-giving. Prospective buyers of Ensilage Cutters should know all about the Blizard.

The information is free for the asking. Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1900 Locust St., St. Louis.

Please mention RURAL WORLD when writing advertisers.

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By C. D. Lyon.

At sunset May 10 the mercury stood at 32 degrees and at sunup May 11 at 31, so we had a freeze. Our tomato plants in the garden were coming in bloom and of course they were all killed, and the potatoes, four to six inches high, damaged some.

My strawberry bed had my first thoughts after I saw the frost, as the day before I had contracted several bushels at a good price, but on inspection I find that little if any damage was done them. In taking a close look over the berry patch, May 12, I find that plants in the sections of the four rows where I used sulphate of potash alone at the rate of about 200 pounds per acre in September, are darker in color, the leaves apparently more vigorous, and the berries a little larger than the other sections; each section 20 feet long. Where 2-6-6 was used at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre the plants are somewhat larger, the set berries fuller, and indications of a larger crop than on the plain potash section, while on the 15 per cent phosphoric acid section, used 200-260 pounds per acre, the plants and berries are little if any larger than where no fertilizer was used after setting; but the land is very rich, and the whole one-tenth of an acre would make a good crop without any fertilizer—a better one with it.

This fertilizer experiment work is very interesting and after doing perhaps more of it than any other plain old farmer in the country, I still have to try a few new ones every year.

The floods upset shipping, and I could not get the 2-6-6 or the 14 per cent acid phosphate mentioned May 8, so I had to be contented with the next best formula I could get, a 1-8-4.

We are mixing some sulphate of potash with this, but have to go lighter than we like on our mixing, as the agent failed to get his potash, and we only have about 300 pounds of sulphate which was left over last fall.

I have been cutting bushes and briars in the permanent pasture, that is the pasture is semi-permanent, as it is only broken about once in ten to fifteen years, and this time it has been lying eleven years, with prospect of as much more.

We let some blackberry bushes stand for berries, but the confounded things get sassy and want all the ground, so I am going after them, and also after the few bushes along the ravines.

I declared war on trees and bushes in fields some years ago, and while we still have some, they are getting fewer every year, and in a few years we will only have the groves and the clumps of trees left on the rougher land.

I find fire about the best way of deadening clumps of elms, honey locust and the like, and a few forkfuls of dry stuff, burned around the base of a clump of bushes mean a lot of dead bushes before the summer is over.

Two years ago this spring I burned around some honey locusts, and the other day was able to push them over, roots and all, to make fuel to operate on some of their neighbors.

Buckeye and hickory stand more burning than most other trees, but giving them a good dose of fire two springs in succession gets them.

When I was a boy, cows used to get poisoned by eating buckeyes or the leaves of the trees, but while I see our cattle browsing on them some, I have known of no ill results for years, so I guess the old time trouble came from stock being so hungry that they ate too much buckeye, and better fed cattle don't do it.

Jim had a cow with wolf-in-the-tail,

so he split her tail and salted it well. The veterinary surgeon, when afterward called to see the cow, said that she needed more feed, and that Jim needed some pancake batter poured into his empty head to serve as brains. I note that some of the best veterinarians are strongly opposed to the simultaneous or double injection of serum for hog cholera. Better ask your state vet. about it before using it.

FERTILIZING CORN.

By C. D. Lyon.

Every spring we get several queries concerning this matter, and answering them from several years' experience, we will say that it has always paid us to use commercial fertilizers on corn, and we have decided to use them in the future upon practically all of our corn lands.

Of course, we will be able to always have some lands which it would seem were strong enough to make profitable crops without fertilizers, but we will give one example of what we will do this year, and our readers can see just what we are doing.

A small field was in tobacco 1912; the land had been in alfalfa five years, was broken last spring and had ten loads of horse manure applied per acre, planted to white burley tobacco in June, and yielded 1,600 pounds of tobacco per acre, actual weight. It would seem that this land had enough fertility in it to make a good corn crop, and it has, but when one stops to think of the amount of actual soluble plant food taken out of it last year, it is not hard to see that by the application of enough fertilizer, to give the young plants a good start we will make quite a good profit on our plant food investment, so we will apply 125 pounds per acre of a 2-6-6 fertilizer when we plant the corn. Now this looks like a light application, but any of our readers who are stock men, know how necessary it is to give the pig or the calf a good start, then when it is turned into good pasture it will be strong and able to make good growth. So it is with the young plant that has had a good root system started by the use of quickly available plant food, and by this root system it is able to take up and use the less valuable plant food already in the soil.

In using commercial fertilizers upon corn, we have a few complaints, that when they have been used at say 250-400 pounds per acre, directly in the hill they have sometimes damaged the seed. We have used them as heavily as indicated with no damage resulting, but think it much better in all cases where as much as 200 pounds per acre is used to broadcast or drill through the soil, but where using 100-150 pounds, we set the planter to drill the fertilizer instead of dropping it in the check with the seed.

Where a 2-6-6 cannot be had, dissolved bone may be used at the rate of 100 pounds per acre with the addition of 25 pounds of muriate of potash per 100 pounds of the bone.

To two querists we will say, that while we have no absolute data upon the matter, we are inclined to think that the use of commercial fertilizers on corn lessens the danger of damage by cut worms.

Corporation farming or co-operative farming, which? If the farmers are to succeed they must co-operate. This is the age of big business and there are many evidences of contemplated purchase of large tracts of land, with definite ideas of organization, development and operation by corporations. Big money sees the possibilities, and it is up to the farmers to organize and co-operate as rapidly as possible or give up their calling. It is not a matter of choice but a necessity.

JUNE 7TH, EQUITY UNION RALLY DAY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The National Union requests that every Local Union observe June 7th as a special Rally Day. The weather is warm, the roads good and if a special effort is made by officers and members, every Local Union can hold a large, enthusiastic meeting June 7th, and enroll many new members and stockholders, collect 1913 dues, and put new life and new hope and a lot of genuine enthusiasm into your Equity Union. Farmers are like other people, they must be continually spurred and stirred if we are to unite them and keep them united.

June 7th Twine Day.

Every member must get in his order for twine June 7th and tell your neighbors to go and join the union and give in their orders for twine. Many members neglected to order twine last year until it was too late and paid dearly for their neglect. Twine is going up. The Trust will hold twine and farm machinery to the highest notch and speculators are now selling the 1913 wheat crop at 85c a bushel.

Must Hold Rallies!

Farmers must rally around the Equity Union Banner and bring into line every farmer. Leave none on the outside to support the enemy. June 7th is our first Summer Rally Day.

Print postal cards and mail them to all the members and other farmers. Announce it as special Twine and Rally day and urge every member to come and bring one more farmer. Get every farmer to take at least one share in the Equity Exchange. Give them time until they sell grain if necessary. Farmers who only have one share must be induced to take more shares on these terms. We want to unite the trade of one or two hundred farmers at every market. Equity Union farmers are doing this in many places. Your Union must not lag behind.

Be sure to print cards and mail them for June 7th Rally. Every member must work for a big meeting June 7th. This means YOU.

NATIONAL UNION,
C. O. Drayton, President.

CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Why is it that most of the farmers, in spite of skimping and ever increasing toil, can't make any headway, but must fight with debts all the time? Every thing we produce seems to be of less value, due to the ever increasing price on products that we must buy, every year. Something must be wrong, and it is time that the farmers investigate this matter and correct the wrong, as much as it is in their power to correct it. Everything that is needed to exist in this world must necessarily be produced, and the production of the needs of life must be done by useful work, either with muscle or with brain. In no other way can it be produced. For this reason the command, in the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat thine breath is just. This command makes it a duty of every human being to perform useful work. The invention of labor saving machinery has made it easy to produce these needs for the human race. But instead of shortening the working hours of the producers and eliminating those not able to work, such as children and old worn-out people, we find that neither is accomplished through these inventions. Why? Because a few millions of able people are either engaged in useless occupations (mostly in the exchanging of products) or in waiting on other people, or in spending a whole life in total idleness; and,

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The magnificent, highly improved stock farm of Mr. Joseph J. Hocken, at Hillsboro, 40 miles from St. Louis; 900 acres; 750 acres ground, balance in fine large timber; 400 acres clear of stumps, 500 acres can be cut over with a machine, 100 acres in bottom land sowed down in alfalfa, clover and timothy; 300 acres in timothy and clover; six tenant houses, fine large barns, the entire place is fenced and cross fenced. The ground is rich and fertile, the entire place is in the highest state of cultivation, and it is without doubt the greatest and best stock farm in the State, situated as it is in the most beautiful country, and only a little over an hour's run in an automobile. Price \$50.00 an acre. For fuller information, see.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS,
Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

worst of all, these total idlers have eliminated from the force of useful workers a great number which are engaged to clothe and shelter them in refined luxury. Is it a wonder that children and worn-out people must work when so many able people are engaged in useless work, and many are not only not doing a useful thing, but also squandering the needs of life in a shameful and reckless manner? About half of these people could easily and quickly be forced to do useful work if the actual producers would overthrow the present marketing system and reinstate a co-operative market system, by which the producer would deal directly with the consumer of his products. More difficult is it to force the total idlers and with them all the rest of the working people engaged in waiting, clothe and shelter them, to be of use to society.

A great number of idlers, and in fact the worst squanderers in the bunch, receive their means through the ownership of natural sources of production, through profits on capital invested in means of production and distribution. It seems impossible to force these idlers to be useful. The first mentioned idlers can only be forced to be useful if better morals can be educated into the people. The last idlers can largely be reduced and so their means of squandering the needs of life if the actual producers co-operate in production and distribution. This would naturally end big profits on capital invested and also force by and by the capital invested by these idlers out of business, and as the actual producers would not exchange real value for water, of which a big portion is involved in the present capitalization of nearly all the industries, their capital would be largely reduced. The profit made in this co-operative undertaking must be divided according to the value of the products delivered by each individual and not by the amount of capital invested in this undertaking. Only through such a system can producers receive the actual value of their products. As long as big profits are extorted by ownership of natural resources, or capital invested in industries, or money loaned to producers, just so long must actual producers divide the results of their labor with the owners, investors and loaners, poverty, misery and starvation necessarily must increase and the people more and more enslaved by a fine people that are the fortunate owners, investors and loaners. In the course of a few decades a few shrewd people were able to absorb 75 per cent of all the wealth, not through labor, only through the system of big profits on dead material, and it is only a matter of a few decades more when they will have everything if this system is not checked.

Farmers, organize and co-operate or we will witness a bad disaster in the near future. ADAM SCHARICK.

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